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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCIII, No. 7

New York, May 14, 1927

Whole Number 1934

TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

WILL COOLIDGE SHATTER THE THIRD-TERM TRADITION?

WILL AMERICA EVER LET any man be President longer than George Washington was? No, declare a few Republican and many Democratic leaders, who profess to see in the anti-third-term tradition an insurmountable obstacle to President Coolidge's renomination and reelection in 1928. Yes, answer others, who insist that to-day this tradition has lost its authority with the American people, and is now little more than an outworn convention ripe for the political rubbish heap. But in any case, say still others, it would have no bearing on Mr. Coolidge, who has not been elected to the Presidency twice, but once. The traditional feeling against a third term, they say, applies only to a third elective term. As a matter of fact, affirms a writer in the *Washington Star*, nobody knows what the voter thinks of the third-term issue, because the third term has never been the issue before the voter. For a possible clue to the way the people in general feel about this matter, *THE DIGEST* has studied the reaction of the daily press to the recent third-term pronouncements of some of our public men. The Republican papers we find virtually unanimous in their opinion that Mr. Coolidge has nothing to fear from the injection of this issue into the 1928 campaign, while the Democratic papers are almost as much of one mind in expressing the opposite view. Among independent papers we find more agreeing with the Republican than with the Democratic view-point.

Let us hear first what the political leaders and journalists hostile to a third term have to say. It will be recalled that several months ago Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, prominent Republican and President of Columbia University, expressed publicly his belief that "common sense" would lead President Coolidge to refuse to be a candidate for President in 1928, because his renomination would be an offense against "one of the deepest and most persistent convictions of the American people," namely, "that no President should have three terms in office." "That President has served two terms who has twice taken the oath of office," said Dr. Butler, anticipating the answer that Mr. Coolidge has been elected to the Presidency only once. Moreover, declared the Doctor, if the Republicans ignored this fact, they would "invite certain defeat." More recently another Republican, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, has come

out against the renomination of Mr. Coolidge with the startling statement that it would be a "long step toward a monarchical form of government." Says Senator Norris in part, as quoted by the *Baltimore Sun*:

"The question involved strikes at the very fundamental principle of our form of government and ought to be considered in that light, rather than in the interest of any political party or the leader of any political party."

"The President has a power that extends into every community in the land. He is sufficiently powerful, under any ordinary circumstances, to control a national convention and, when we remember that under our system a nomination is necessary for an election, we begin to realize what a wonderful partizan political influence a President has to obtain his own renomination."

"Already in the Southern States, the Republican machine, which is universally admitted to be corrupt, is preparing to send Coolidge delegates to the next Republican convention. They are doing this as a payment for the Federal offices which they now hold and control. The same influence can be extended to every town and hamlet in the United States. When this influence is combined and used for the perpetuation in office of the head of our Government, it is a danger to free institutions and strikes at the very root of democracy. Political machines held together by Federal patronage constitute the greatest danger to the perpetuity of a free

government. Such a danger leads directly toward a monarchy and takes away from the people themselves the right to select their own Chief Magistrate. The danger feared by our forefathers, when they had but recently freed themselves from the yoke of tyrannical kings, was a real danger. It exists now to a greater extent than it did then, because Federal offices have been multiplied **many fold** and partizan political machines, which were unknown then, are now enthroned in power greater than ever in our history."

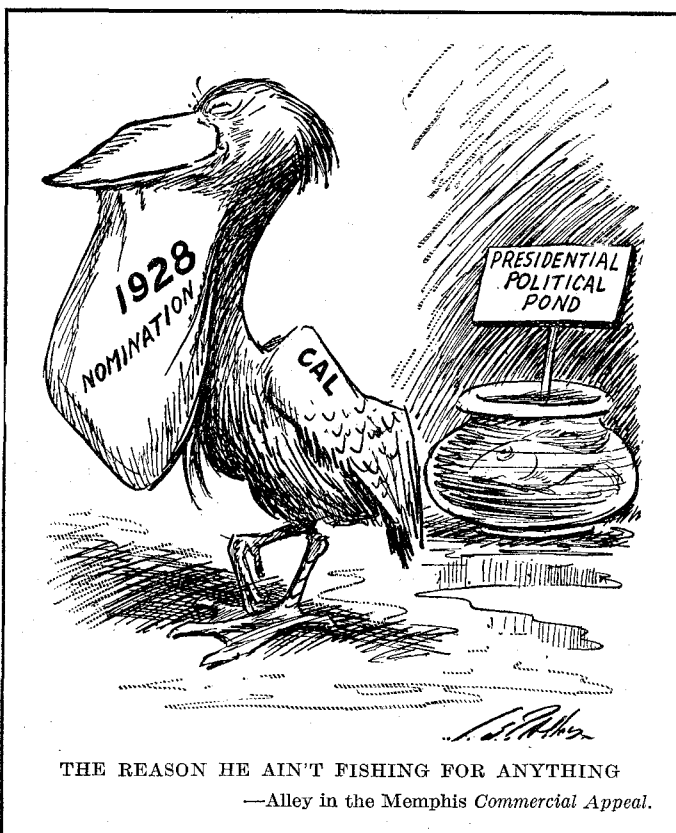
Another Republican Senator, Mr. Moses of New Hampshire, predicts that the President will retire at the end of his present Administration because of the third-term question. The national Democratic chairman, Mr. Clem Shaver, we are told, looks with hope upon the third-term question as likely to make trouble for the Republicans. And *The Forum*, a New York monthly, publishes an open letter calling upon President Coolidge to declare himself on this issue. Says this letter:

"The custom governing the Presidency has at least the force of an unbroken observance in practise, while the only attempts



AND EVERYWHERE THAT CALVIN
WENT, THE LAMB WAS SURE TO GO

—Doyle in the Philadelphia Record.



to evade it in theory have been defeated. No Democratic President has sought more than eight years of office. Two Republican Presidents have sought to exceed this period, and have failed. The tradition of two terms has seemed so inherent in our political life that all observers have declared it to be all but organic."

Turning to the daily papers, we naturally find these hostile attitudes most widely reflected in the Democratic press. "It is a tradition that has come to have the effect of unwritten law that a President shall not serve more than eight years," says the *Hartford Times*. "The majority of Americans would doubtless view with misgivings any departure from the established order of things with regard to the Presidential tenure of office," declares the *Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald*. The *New York Evening World* notes with a touch of amusement the implication by the Coolidge supporters that their candidate is "deserving of more than was had by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Grant, or Roosevelt." "In this case availability is seriously handicapped by the third-term tradition," remarks the *Asheville (N. C.) Times*; and in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, we read:

"Once we inaugurate a President for the third time, even tho he has served but two and a fraction terms, the injunction against the third term will have been morally undermined. There is no imperial destiny in the Coolidge horoscope, but, as Mr. Norris sees it, the President is smoothing the way toward a life tenure of the White House by some virile successor daring enough to attempt it."

There is undeniably a sentiment against third terms, agrees the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which continues: "How strong it is can not be determined, not even by a national election in which other issues must inevitably arise."

"The merits of Senator Norris's argument against a third term for President Coolidge can not be disposed of, as some newspapers think, by ridiculing the Senator's warning that the reelection of Mr. Coolidge next year 'would be a long step toward a monarchical form of government,'" remarks the *Providence News*; and it explains:

"That Mr. Coolidge is not of the heroic mold characteristic of a 'man on horseback' is no safeguard in the present case. To plant him firmly in the White House for an indefinite number

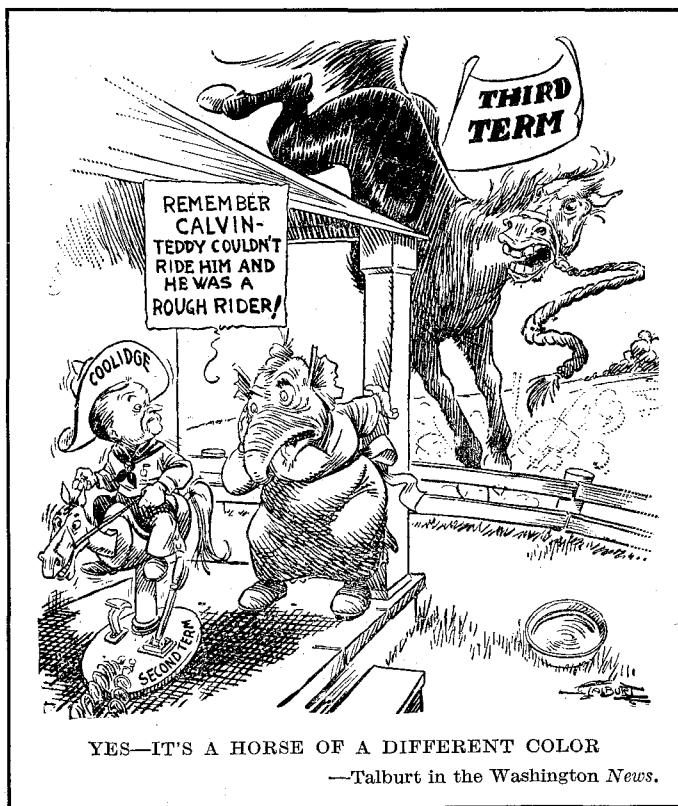
of years to come might not engender in him any desire to become Emperor Calvin I. What it would do, however, is to solidify government by those predatory, reactionary forces which control Mr. Coolidge's acts, and even his very thoughts. Through him those forces would be able to build up such a bureaucracy as would make it impossible for the people to recover control of the Government by any means short of revolution."

"Senator Norris probably has stated the greatest apparent objection to the third-term idea," thinks the *Houston Chronicle and Herald*. "There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in both the major political parties in the United States against the third term, whether it is a majority or a minority sentiment," declares the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

Senator Norris's fear of the power of a political machine, if the third-term rule is abrogated, "can not be dismissed without the most serious thought," says the *Baltimore Sun*, an independent paper which generally takes the Democratic view-point; and it adds: "The machine might reach such proportions and acquire such power that only a political revolution of the most sweeping and drastic character could down it." "It is the men and interests who don't want democracy revitalized, who think that perhaps Mussolini's way is best, who will be found lending aid and comfort to any effort to cast down the anti-third-term tradition," declares the *Omaha World Herald (Ind.)*; and by another independent Middle-West daily, the *Des Moines Register*, we are warned that—

"Those who are wise are not going to minimize the third term. For there is a back-of-the-head prejudice in the matter, and other issues being at all compelling this prejudice will determine the result. With either the wet issue or the farm issue definitely presented by the opposition, the President will find if he takes another nomination that the third term will be used effectively at critical places to his disadvantage."

But politicians and journalists who want to see President Coolidge renominated next year dismiss the anti-third-term tradition as, in his case, a meaningless bugaboo. This tradition, writes Charles Willis Thompson in the *Washington Star*, can not claim the force of an "unwritten law"; it was not formulated by Washington, but by Jefferson, "the only President who ever came out against the third term as a principle"; and it has never been put before the people for their verdict. There seems to be a



CHINA'S REVOLT AGAINST THE REDS

THROUGH ALL THE COMPLICATED MAZE of Chinese events, the hand of the Soviet Government of Russia is easily discerned by correspondents of American newspapers in China and writers on Chinese topics at home. The happenings of the last few years, and particularly those of the last few weeks, we are told, are connected by a crimson thread which leads from Canton to Moscow. All the more startling, then, is the sudden and definite break between General Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the victorious Cantonese Army at Shanghai, with the Communist element that has been in control of the civil government at Hankow. As an Associated Press correspondent at Shanghai remarks: "The break, coming in the midst of a steady drive by the Northerners along the Yangtze

mintang is trying to coordinate all classes in China, while the Communists are favoring certain sections of society.

"The revolutionary party was founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and built up by his forty years of effort. Dr. Sun has gone, but he left to the peoples his principles and his will—that China should be equal in the eyes of all Powers.

"When the Communist leader approached Dr. Sun for admittance to the Kuomintang, he agreed, demanding that they follow his doctrines. The Communists soon began to organize a campaign for power. They sought to disseminate communistic principles among the people. They have gained control of at least three provinces, namely, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi. They have put their own men into the Government, and they have abused their power.

"The awakening has come. The Kuomintang will purge the party of Communism."

The immediate program of the victorious leader of the Cantonese Army, outside of the military campaign, says another Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai, is: First, to placate the Powers concerning the Nanking incident, where one American and three other persons were killed by Chinese Nationalists, several wounded, and considerable material damage done; second, to purify the Nationalist party by weeding out the Communists; and third, to meet the threat of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's advance from the North. Of the Nanking incident, General Chiang Kai-shek says, in a New York *American* article:

"I can not invent excuses for the outrages committed by men in Nationalist uniforms at Nanking. Before our armies had approached within ten miles of that city, I had given strict orders, with a threat of death, that no attacks must be made on foreigners.

"In wanton disregard of my orders, a series of unlawful instructions was secretly sent by Hankow Communists to one of our regiments.

"Heretofore I have submitted to the illegal orders issued by the Hankow Political Committee. Hereafter all my acts will be dedicated according to the basic principles laid by the founder of our party (Sun Yat Sen).

"We have no desire to belittle the sympathy of Soviet Russia, nor underestimate the Soviet assistance given us in the past. Nor have we any quarrel with them now. But our ranks have been infested with a brand of Communism which has been outlawed in Soviet Russia."

"For the sake of China herself, it is desirable that a reckoning be had with the Communists now, rather than later," believes the New York *Evening Post*. As the Chicago *Daily News* remarks:

"For three centuries Russia has been hesitating between the East and the West. Now its official leaders announce that they have turned toward the East. They have done this solely for the purpose of sowing the seeds of mischief and confusion. They are stimulating hatreds and fears. They are spreading false reports in order to breed panic. Civil war and outrage upon foreigners in China suit their immediate purposes."

According to Walter Duranty, former Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times*, now in Peking:

"Light on the Kuomintang split and the attitude of foreign Powers thereto is thrown by an account by one of the highest placed and best-informed foreign officials here. It is briefly summed up as follows:

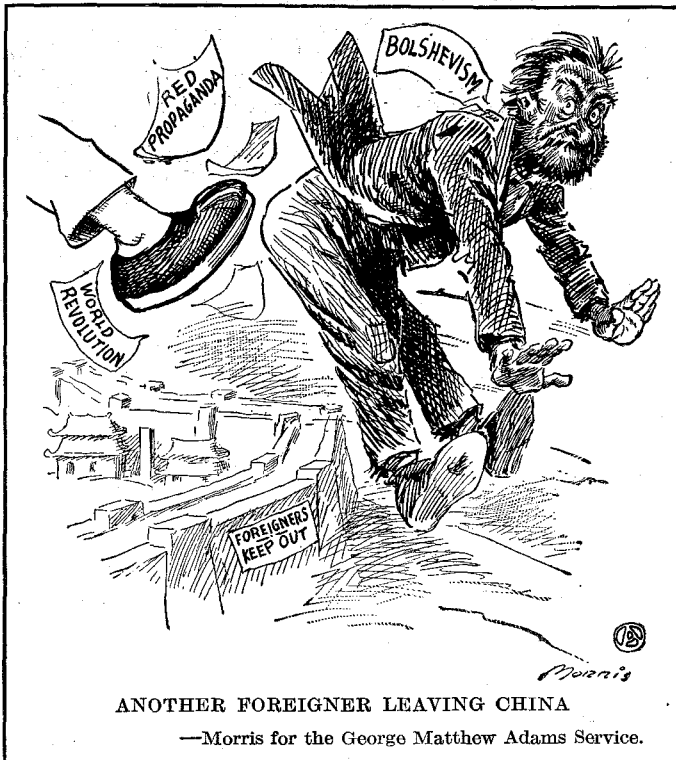
"The attack on the foreigners at Nanking was deliberately planned and carried out by the Nationalist General Chen Chien.

"In the opinion of this informant, who is neither American nor British, only the naval barrage averted a massacre.

"Chen Chien belongs to the most radical faction of the Kuomintang. His Honanese troops are considered the roughest and most lawless people in China. Chen Chien is not only opposed to Chiang Kai-shek politically, but was personally infuriated because he did not receive, despite an alleged promise, a lucrative new command.

"Therefore he attacked the Nanking foreigners, with the double motive of embarrassing Chiang Kai-shek and of forcing the Kuomintang into an uncompromising radical policy."

Of course, remarks the Los Angeles *Times*, "the Peking Gov-



Valley to regain the territory lost to the Cantonese armies in the last few weeks, now presents the possibility of civil war within civil war to add to the already tangled skein of China's destiny."

Six weeks ago the Nationalists of Canton and the Yangtze Valley cities were celebrating the capture of Shanghai, and shouting "On to Peking!" To-day, says Frederick Moore in a Shanghai dispatch to the New York *Times*, "chaos reigns as perhaps never before since the days of the Taiping Rebellion." A Shanghai cable says Canton has declared its independence of both the Hankow (Communist) and Nanking, or "moderate," government of General Chiang Kai-shek. The Third International, of Moscow, aroused by the split in the Kuomintang party of Chiang, brands the Cantonese military leader as a traitor, according to a Moscow dispatch to the New York *Sun*, whereas up to April 15, the date of the definite break, it had hailed him as the guiding star of the Chinese civil war. Round-ups of Communists by the "moderate" section of the Kuomintang party in Canton and Shanghai, and by the Northern forces in Peking, have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Chinese Communists, say dispatches. The Communists are charged with seeking to undermine the principles of the Kuomintang, or People's Political party. According to a recent statement by General Pai Chung-hsi, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai:

"The Communists within the Kuomintang have been found guilty of plotting against the Government and opposing the goal of Nationalism. The essential differences between the Kuomintang and the Communists lie in the fact that the Kuo-

ernment, supported by Chang Tso-lin, is delighted with the idea of the split in the Nationalist party." For—

"The Pekingese were being sorely beset by their southern neighbors, who, if they had held together, might have soon dominated all China. Compromised by the wild-eyed Reds, Chiang Kai-shek found himself in the position where he was winning victories for a cause he detested. So he is cutting loose from his blood-flecked partners.

"Chiang is setting up a new government at Nanking, wholly separate and distinct from that at Hankow. Of course, the shunting off of the extremists has weakened Chiang Kai-shek's hand for the time, but eventually it may strengthen it. Chang Tso-lin, the northern war-lord, has said repeatedly that his only reason for campaigning against the Cantonese was that he could not brook the idea of a sovietized China. Now that Chiang Kai-shek has thrown his red baggage overboard and declared for a system of government which means China for the Chinese, it is likely that Chang Tso-lin will consider whatever reasonable overtures the southern conservative leader may make for a coalition. And that coalition would be an invincible one.

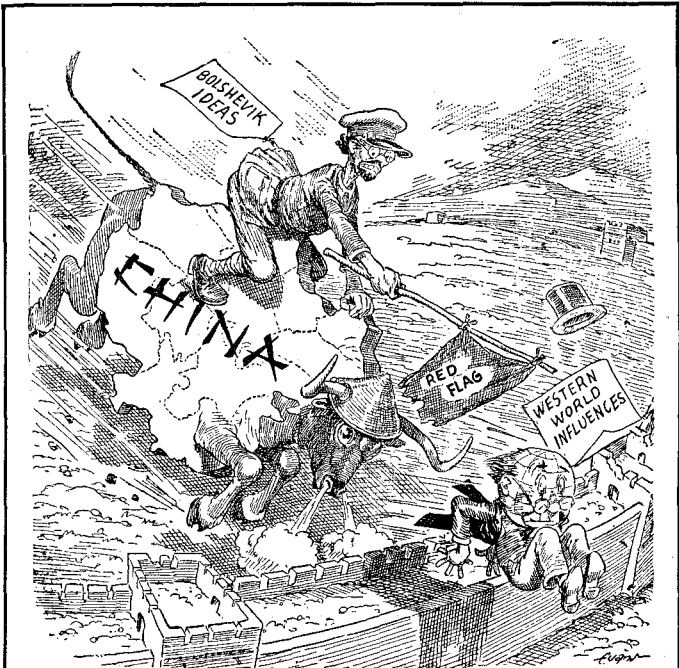
"In this probable union of the forces of Chang and Chiang is seen the one hope for China. But if the Communists gain in strength and are further aided by Russia, there is no telling where the war will end or what nations will be involved."

In the opinion of the *New York World*:

"The real struggle within the Nationalist movement is not over the question of establishing Communism in a conservative country with no wealthy ruling class, but over the question of what method to use to free a large part of China's potential wealth from the grip of foreign treaties. There is a moderate faction which favors negotiation, and a radical faction which has no use for moderate means.

"From an outsider's point of view it is useful to note the different attitude of the two factions regarding foreign intervention. The moderates have pleaded tirelessly with the Powers not to pile up troops and armies in the treaty ports, contending that this show of strength only makes it more difficult to hold in check the hot-heads in their party. The radicals, however, have not only desired foreign intervention, but plotted to obtain it."

On the other hand, Karl Radek, Chief of the Soviet Propaganda Bureau at Moscow, denies in an article reprinted by the



DRIVING OUT ONE, WITH A WORSE ONE ON HIS BACK

—Evans in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

New York American, that Soviet Russia is instigating the Chinese to violence. Says this Soviet spokesman:

"England and a section of the American press reiterate that we are inciting the Chinese Nationalists to attack the English.

"Now, how can Soviet Russia expect to profit by an indefinite struggle between China and England? Russia is very anxious to make peace with England. We want to see China settle her disputes. Only in a pacified, unified, reorganized, and powerful China can we find a worthy ally."

Lewis S. Gannett, writing in *The Nation*, takes a rather pro-Russian view:

"There is a split in the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist party. But it is not so much a split between 'moderates' and 'Bolsheviks' as between militarists . . . and civilian democrats who want to put an end to military despotism and extortion and really to create a new China.

"Those are right who see in the Chinese drama a struggle between Russia and Britain. But in this struggle Britain stands as the representative, not of industry, but of empire, and Russia as the friend, not of Communism, but of national freedom."

Mr. Duranty, in one of his dispatches to the *New York Times*, says he is convinced that the Moscow leaders will do their utmost to restore Kuomintang unity, "even at the sacrifice of the more extreme Chinese Communists." This correspondent then brings the situation in China down to date:

"Of the six war-lords occupying the Chinese stage, the first is Chang Tso-lin, whose army is the best equipped in China. Chang is the bitter foe of Soviet Russia.

"After Chang Tso-lin ranks Chiang Kai-shek, who has just broken with the Hankow section of the Kuomintang.

"The third war-lord is Feng Yu-hsiang, with a good army of probably 50,000 men in the Province of Shansi. Feng is officially listed as belonging to the more moderate left group of the Kuomintang.

"The fourth war-lord is Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who lost much strength by defiant defection in the Yangtze Valley campaign, but is now regrouping his forces in Honan Province, and is likely to accept an unwelcome subordinate rôle under Chang Tso-lin.

"A similar position is occupied by the fifth war-lord, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, lately ousted from Shanghai.

"The sixth is Chang Tsung-chang, the war-lord of Shantung, who resembles the ordinary robber baron.

"Not one of these last three is loyal to Chang Tso-lin. They are devoted to nothing save self-interest. But their defeats by the Southerners have temporarily set them under his banner and lent weight to his appeal to the foreigners to help him restore Chinese unity by beating the South."



THE "RESCUE" FROM IMPERIALISM

—Alley in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

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CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated.

1. What British peer is called "a brazen-faced clown" in Moscow? (p. 16).
2. What issue, successfully raised against Grant and Roosevelt, is now being brought up as an argument against the renomination of President Coolidge? (p. 5).
3. What is a "whangdoodle"? (p. 83).
4. What multimillionaire landed in this country as an immigrant youth with seven German flutes? (p. 49).
5. What college made the least orthodox showing in a recent poll of college students concerning their religious beliefs? (p. 31).
6. What proposal concerning world peace did Foreign Minister Briand of France recently make to the American people? (p. 11).
7. What play, being produced in New York, deals with a possible war with Mexico? (p. 28).
8. Why are pears "gritty"? (p. 25).
9. With what country has Soviet Russia lately joined in a treaty? (p. 20).
10. What actress is said to have caused six Chinese in New York to commit suicide? (p. 56).
11. What is the program of Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Cantonese Army in the capture of Shanghai, now that he has broken with his Bolshevik advisers? (p. 8).
12. What is Soviet Russia's greatest economic need? (p. 79).
13. What ex-Senator achieved fame by a biography of John Marshall? (p. 81).
14. What is the approximate annual cost of education in the United States? (p. 29).
15. What is a "gyascutus"? (p. 83).
16. When was the phrase, "it is magnificent, but it is not war," coined? (p. 45).
17. What nation of to-day has been farming since the time of Noah? (p. 36).
18. What American victory in the World War has been called "a glorious, but an unnecessary sacrifice"? (p. 45).
19. How much money are American investors lending abroad? (p. 10).
20. What is the British equivalent for "strike-breaker"? (p. 18).
21. What painter may be likened to Mozart? (p. 26).
22. To what new use has the telephone receiver recently been put? (p. 24).
23. What do the English think of "Abie's Irish Rose"? (p. 27).
24. What is the population of Russia? (p. 20).
25. How does influenza kill? (p. 22).

TO STOP WARS—STOP LENDING

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT WARNING to emanate from Washington and Wall Street together in many a long day came last week when Secretary Hoover and Thomas W. Lamont almost simultaneously enlarged upon the dangers of promiscuous lending to foreign nations and the good that might be accomplished by not being so accommodating to foreign would-be borrowers. Warnings of this sort are particularly timely just now, several of our papers observe. We are reminded that American foreign loans amount to nearly \$11,000,000,000, in addition to the war debt of \$11,763,000,000. As Henry Suydam remarks in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "the orgy of lending in which the United States has indulged since the war involves the Government and country in responsibilities of which most of our public men and the public mind are not half aware."

Secretary Hoover's proposal, as briefly paraphrased by the *New York World*, was "for a kind of informal, extralegal arrangement to stop loans except for productive purposes, a proposal followed by a denial from the State Department that it was now prohibiting the sort of loan which Mr. Hoover thinks ought to be prohibited." In this proposal and denial a number of correspondents and editors found another sign of disagreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State. The *Baltimore Sun*, for instance, recalls what it speaks of as "Mr. Coolidge's public rebuff to Mr. Hoover, in the blunt announcement that he would not be considered for Secretary of State"—"and now Mr. Hoover slaps Mr. Kellogg on his loan policy." The *Sun* finds here a conflict of opinion between the two Cabinet members which "cuts deep." But the *Providence Journal's* Washington correspondent sees no foundation for any reports of lack of harmony between the two men.

Mr. Lamont's remarks about "excessive lending" were made at a Washington dinner connected with the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He said:

"Naturally, it is a tempting thing for certain of the European Governments to find a horde of American bankers sitting on their doorsteps offering them money. It is rather demoralizing for municipalities and corporations in the same countries to have money prest upon them.

"That sort of competition tends to insecurity and unsound practise. A warning needs to be given against indiscriminate lending and indiscriminate borrowing."

It was on the same day that Secretary Hoover had something to say about loans at a session of the Pan-American Commercial Conference in Washington. He was talking of the present status of Latin-American countries as borrowers from the United States, because of their need of developing their natural resources. This led him to the general statement that "no nation should itself or should permit its citizens to borrow money from foreign countries, and no nation should allow its citizens to loan money to foreign countries unless this money is to be devoted to productive enterprises." Then he went a step further—

"If this principle could be adopted between nations of the world, that is, if nations would refuse to allow the lending of money or the balancing of budgets for purposes of military equipment or war purposes, or even that type of public works which do not bring some direct or indirect productive return, a great number of blessings would follow to the entire world. There could be no greater step taken in the prevention of war itself. I do not propose that these are matters that can be regulated by law. They are matters that can be regulated solely by the commercial and financial sentiment of each of our countries."

"Mr. Hoover is manifestly right," declares the *New York Evening World*:

"The time may come when civilized nations will refuse for the sake of their own profit to loan money to be used in making possible the cutting of throats in other nations. It all goes back to the one unanswerable truth—that, when you take the profit out of war, there will be no wars."

"With the United States the world's creditor, and the holder of the greater part of the world's gold, the certainty that it would not lend for war purposes would be unquestionably an important factor for peace," agrees the *Philadelphia Record*.

But while it admits the need of discrimination in lending money to other countries, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* finds some obvious objections to such a "ban as Mr. Hoover proposes":

"Military expenditures by a responsible government for defensive purposes are perfectly legitimate, as are many government expenditures from which no materially productive return can be expected. For this Government to censor other nations' budgets in that style would be impracticable and invidious. As for controlling the investments of its own nationals, there is a limit, both in Constitutional power and in propriety to such regulation. Present practise extends such supervision to the permissible degree."

BRIAND'S BID FOR ETERNAL PEACE

A PUBLIC PROPOSAL to the American people—not the American Government—that is quite without parallel in our history was the statement of Foreign Minister Briand, of France, on April 6, the tenth anniversary of our formal entry into the World War, that “France would be willing to subscribe publicly with the United States to any mutual engagement tending to outlaw war, as between these two great countries.” There seems to be a difference of opinion between foreign correspondents and American editors and publicists as to whether or not the French Foreign Minister intended the peace proposal merely as an act of courtesy on a historic occasion. There seems little doubt, however, that the importance of the message, official or unofficial, was lost by reason of three facts: The abundance of Chinese, Mexican, and Nicaraguan news; the fact that the Briand offer was not made direct to the Government, and the additional fact that Congress was not in session.

It seems, however, that there was one man who did not overlook the bearing of the Briand proposal on the future peace of the world—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. In a letter to the *New York Times*, Dr. Butler quoted the significant part of the French offer, as follows:

“For those whose lives are devoted to securing this living reality of a policy of peace, the United States and France already appear before the world as morally in full agreement. If there were need for those two great democracies to give high testimony to their desire for peace and to furnish to other peoples an example more solemn, still France would be willing to subscribe publicly with the United States to any mutual engagement tending to outlaw war, as between these two great countries.”

As Dr. Butler explains in his open letter to the New York daily:

“This epoch-marking offer was not made confidentially through ordinary diplomatic channels, but was contained in a public declaration and appeal to the people of the United States in a formal statement given to The Associated Press. The fact that this statement is address to the American public instead of formally to the Government at Washington rather increases than lessens its importance.

“The appeal was primarily not to governmental action, but first of all to those moral forces which, when roused, stir and compel governmental action. Why should not the American people hasten to use every means at their command to assure the Government of France that they have heard, that they do understand, and that they will act in accordance with this progressive and constructive policy?”

According to Paris correspondents of American newspapers, there is not a single statesman or politician in France who would not welcome the signing of such a treaty between the two republics. It would, they say, be an affirmation of the long friendship between France and the United States. But in our own country, *The Christian Science Monitor* is convinced that it would be more—“a start in the right direction” toward world peace. Of several United States Senators who have expressed themselves on the Briand declaration, observes the *Brooklyn Eagle*, “Norris of Nebraska, Copeland of New York, Shipstead of Minnesota, and King of Utah express their approval without qualification.” As we read in the *Baltimore Sun*:

“The French offer is of momentous importance. And it is one that will never be carried to fruition unless American public opinion shows an active interest. M. Briand's suggestion in favor of making a war between the United States and France illegal by treaty followed full discussion on the subject within the French Government. This being so, it is a duty as well as a pleasure for the United States to take its turn in advancing the project.”

On the other hand, Paul Scott Mowrer, Paris correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, declares that M. Briand intended that part of his April 6 speech emphasizing the peaceful relations of France and the United States “merely as an act of courtesy.” And Senator Walsh, of Montana, is convinced that—

“Had it been carefully analyzed, as it would have been were it in any sense official, it would be noticed that he did not say that

France was ready to agree with the United States to outlaw war as between themselves, but that if it were necessary to give to the world any further evidence of their enduring friendship she would be willing to do so.

“His proposal, accordingly, is, in substance and effect, that the United States commit itself to a world policy for the outlawry of war, which means that it must enter into an agreement with the other nations, either singly or as a group, to set up some machinery through which its international controversies can be determined. It is easy to see that this is the central idea of the League of Nations, as it is conceived or at least portrayed by its friends.

“It would be idle to make a treaty with France to the effect that neither country should ever engage in war with the other without at the same time making provision for the adjustment and settlement of disputes which could otherwise lead to or precipitate war between the contracting parties.

“I do not shrink from the general policy. On the contrary, I

should rejoice to see my country enter upon it, hating war as I do, believing it to be savagery, rarely justifiable. I remark simply that there are implications in the proposal to treat with France on the basis of M. Briand's speech that require the most profound consideration.”

In the opinion of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

“The silence that has greeted the Briand proposal is probably due to the very common feeling that the so-called outlawry of war is not practical and would divert attention from practicable means of averting war, of settling controversies by peaceful methods. Conflicts of interest are pretty certain to arise; if two nations mutually agree never to fight under any circumstances, may not one of the nations take advantage of the other's agreement not to fight by refusing to consider any compromise?

“National controversies usually arise from one nation's claim to something the other nation is in possession of. If there can be no war the latter's possession is perpetuated. And yet it may be that the possessor is wrong and the claimant is right.

“Of course the treaty outlawing war might provide the process of settling the controversy by peaceful means. But would the Senate in its present temper ratify any such treaty?

“The United States Senate shows no disposition to take any general measures for averting war. It will act—one way or the other—when the emergency arises, and when there has been a good deal of national irritation on both sides. It will not put the United States into the League of Nations. It will not even join in the maintenance of the Permanent Court of International Justice upon any practicable terms. And therefore it can not be expected to make any response to the overture of M. Briand, and the public attention is not much engaged by a proposition which, however sincerely meant, can be with the present Senate no more than a mere ‘gesture.’”



THIS YEAR'S PULITZER PRIZE CARTOON

Toppling the idol.

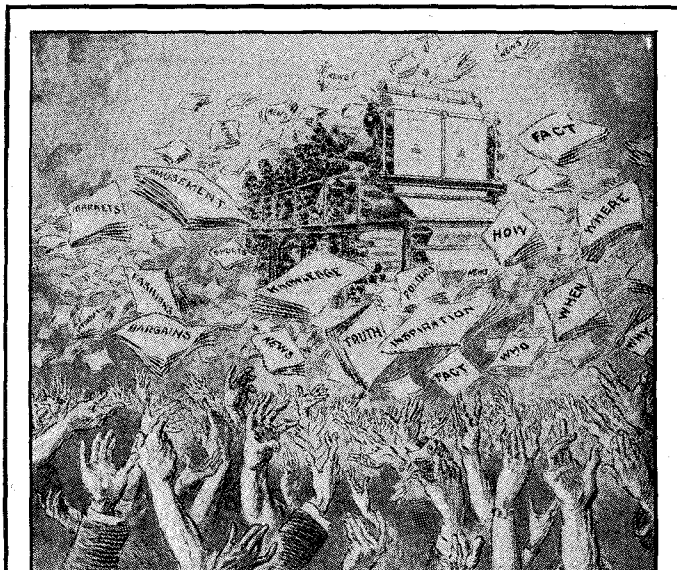
—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS THE PRESS TO BE "AMERICAN"

THE WATER'S EDGE" and "My Country Right or Wrong" are two venerable philosophies upon which the stamp of full presidential approval is seen to be placed by one observant editor. For the President indicated in his recent New York speech that in his opinion no really good "American" paper would embarrass the Administration by being too critical of its efforts during delicate negotiations with foreign countries. Now Mr. Coolidge, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* is persuaded, was not trying "to discourage or resent

part of the press is necessary, insists the President, "to give the public the exact facts and avoid the appearance of seeming to support the position of foreign governments." He adds:

"When such an attitude becomes known in the offending country, it is widely quoted there, and, when all other arguments have been answered, becomes their chief reliance for maintaining their position. It not only furnishes ammunition for our adversaries, but attacks our own forces in the rear. An American press which has all the privileges which it enjoys under our institutions, and which derives its support from the progress and well-being of our people, ought to be first of all thoroughly American."



AS THE PRESS SEES ITSELF

"Civilization."

—Macauley in *Editor and Publisher* (New York).

constructive adverse criticism of the Government's policies by the friends of the Government." But all over the country Republican as well as Democratic papers are finding just that kind of resentment in the President's speech, and the wave of indignation resulting compels attention. Editors are apparently stirred much more deeply by a presidential dictum affecting their professional efforts, than by the outline of foreign policy which was the main subject of the speech and which met with very little fault-finding. It is true that a few editors stand stoutly shoulder to shoulder with the President in denouncing the embarrassing attacks of "bushwhacking," "partizan," "anti-American" papers, but a decided majority feel that the President has overstept himself and is laying down a "vicious," even "preposterous" doctrine at variance with all our traditions of a free press.

The sentences which stir up all the discussion were contained in the first part of the President's speech of April 25, in which he congratulated the press on its freedom and then remarked:

"Whenever any section of our press turns on America and on American institutions, and assumes a foreign attitude, every informed person knows that it has fallen from the high estate which is our common heritage, and, becoming no longer worthy of regard, is destined to defeat and failure. No American can profit by selling his own country for foreign favor."

There are two newspaper attitudes that endanger our friendly relations with other nations, in President Coolidge's opinion. One is that of "constant criticism and misrepresentation of foreign people." The other "usually consists of malicious and misleading partizan attacks on the conduct of our own Government in its efforts to defend American rights when they are threatened or invaded in foreign countries." When our Government is engaged in controversy with another, great care on the

The President "is not calling in vain" in "enlisting the newspapers of the country to stand behind the American Government in all its foreign relations," declares the *Schenectady Union-Star* (Rep.). The *Portland (Me.) Evening Express* (Rep.) agrees that "whenever we are engaged in any controversy with another government there have been newspapers and men in public life to take sides with the outsiders, thereby making it the more difficult for the Administration at Washington to carry out its policies and enforce American rights." Frequently, says the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* (Rep.), partizanship misrepresents our Government "from selfish political motives, while an unlovely type of statesman and publicist maintains a constant barrage of criticism founded on the utterly false assumption that we are pursuing a course generally imperialistic and oppressive of the weak." And it adds:

"The patriotic need no reminder of their obligation to support our Government in the discharge of its elementary duty of upholding American rights everywhere. Others will be well advised to heed the President's words: 'No American can profit by selling his own country for foreign favor.' The implications of this should not be lost on those who persistently attack our foreign policies that have for their object merely securing for Americans abroad the just treatment that we accord to aliens in our own land."

Stronger still is the approving comment of the *New York Herald Tribune* (Rep.):

"The President was justified in reproving that portion of the American press which assumes so largely that whatever the Administration does in foreign affairs must be wrong. Why should the position of a foreign government or of a foreign revolutionary faction always seem the more righteous? Why attack American interests abroad instead of befriending them or at least giving them a fair hearing? Such bushwhacking embarrasses our diplomacy. In so far as it is due to domestic partizanship it is inexcusable and odious. . . . The trouble with many of these critics is not only that they lean recklessly to the anti-American view of the case, but that they misunderstand and misrepresent international law."

But such support of the President on this issue is exceptional. The usually friendly *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks it strange that Mr. Coolidge does not see that his principle of universal support of Administration foreign policy "contravenes the very idea of a free press":

"What freedom is there in a 'Me, too,' attitude? And with the press echoing the Government, what safeguard would the public have, we do not say against an unscrupulous foreign policy, but against a doubtful or mistaken policy? That the Government may be somewhat embarrassed by criticism at home is undeniable, but such criticism may save the country from much worse embarrassment by inducing the Government to modify an ill-conceived program."

"Does Mr. Coolidge think that the press of this country should have unitedly and at all times supported President Wilson in his foreign policies? Such a doctrine would mean nothing short of the abdication of a newspaper's highest function and duty."

What President Coolidge commends to the American press "is not Americanism but administrationism," remarks the

Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.). "Better have honest newspapers which disagree with the Administration than a fawning press, which coddles the party in power," agrees the Camden (N. J.) *Post* (Rep.). In the opinion of *The Nation* (New York), the President's argument is based on a "thoroughly vicious premise," and is not much more than "preposterous nonsense":

"There has not been one moment in American history from the days of Washington down when there has not been vigorous opposition to the foreign policies of the Administration which temporarily happened to be in power, opposition in the Congress and in public forums quite as much as in the press. There could be no worse fate than for the country to accept Mr. Coolidge's confusing of a temporary political administration with the Government of the United States, or rather with the true spirit of our republic, and his desire to do away with criticism. We should then be on the direct road to despotism. Mr. Coolidge calmly assumed that every American government is always right in its dealings with foreign countries instead of very often wrong; that is the measure of his naïveté."

"Naïveté" is also the word the New York *World* (Dem.) likes to use. "One would have supposed that Mr. Coolidge had lived long enough in this world, had read enough history and pondered human affairs sufficiently to realize that neither Frank B. Kellogg nor James R. Sheffield nor the elegant young gentlemen in the State Department are directly inspired, and that in the course of human events it is conceivable that occasionally they may be wrong." "We lack evidence that Secretary Kellogg is omniscient," sardonically remarks the Detroit *News* (Ind.). It seems to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) that President Coolidge was both "petulant" and "rather ridiculous," and that what he has unintentionally done "is to advertise the need of public criticism of the activities of the State Department in this Administration." And from the Louisville *Times* (Dem.) comes this:

"Tut, tut, Mr. President. With all due respect, and the best of neighborly feeling, tut, tut. A press which criticizes you and Mr. Kellogg is criticizing you and Mr. Kellogg, not America and American institutions."

More mildly, the Baltimore *Sun* argues that the President is right in believing that politics should stop at the water's edge, and that perhaps something can be said in favor of the "My Country Right or Wrong" theory, but—

"Even tho a plausible argument could be presented why Americans should whole-heartedly support their own Government after it has made some momentous and irretrievable decision, such an argument would have to depend upon the assumption that every citizen had the right and the free opportunity to exert whatever influence he possess to affect that decision while it was in the process of formation. This, of course, would include the right freely to criticize actions of the Government which seemed to carry it in the direction of what any citizen might consider a wrong and dangerous decision.

"Besides that, such criticism is frequently helpful to the Government. It is desirable that in any decision of great moment the Government should have public opinion predominantly behind it. The Government can not know what that opinion is unless a free expression of individual views is encouraged."

Lack of space forbids further quotation of similar tenor from representative papers like the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), Pittsburgh *Post* (Dem.), Washington *News* (Ind.), Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), Chicago *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), and Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) The views of all these papers are well summed up in a leading editorial appearing in a newspaper trade weekly, *The Editor and Publisher* (New York). It places Mr. Coolidge in "the political school that believes that good journal-

ism must necessarily follow the lead of the Government in foreign affairs." It quotes with emphatic approval this sentence from a New York *Times* editorial: "Better have foolish and querulous things said by the press in the exercise of the judgment of individual newspapers rather than strive for a harmony which everybody would know to be artificial and meaningless." And it states its own feeling in this matter as follows:

"A government that is not strong enough to stand the battering of all kinds of decent criticism, intelligent and unintelligent, hot and cool, wise and foolish, is a faulty government. We do not, by the same token, expect to find a newspaper press, always



merely a human expression, that is unanimously right or even sensible on all public questions. For our part we love the ceaseless controversy because it truly represents the spirit of democracy in the land. The danger is that the people will not discuss foreign relations and have diverse opinions concerning them. The danger is that the guide lines of public opinion will fade and disappear in a fog of apathy and put absolute power into the hands of government officials. The impenetrable problem always is that any public official operating in our scheme of life should want to pursue an uncriticized public course in anything.

"When the American Government presents a foreign policy that appeals to the intelligence, patriotism, and sense of justice of the American people there is no question, nor has there ever been any question, that the Government can count upon the united support of the people and the press. When foreign or domestic affairs are questionable the people and the newspapers that express public thought will be found exercising their constitutional liberty by discussing them freely. When a Federal officer is mistaken in a foreign policy he may continue confidently to expect the checks of criticism, for the press of this country will never subscribe to Mr. Coolidge's philosophy of blind following."

Some responsibility for the failure of the press to give all the news about foreign affairs is laid at the door of Mr. Coolidge and his State Department by the Newark *News*, which calls attention to the frequent complaint at Washington of "the difficulties placed in the way of the press in obtaining the news from official sources," and which concludes:

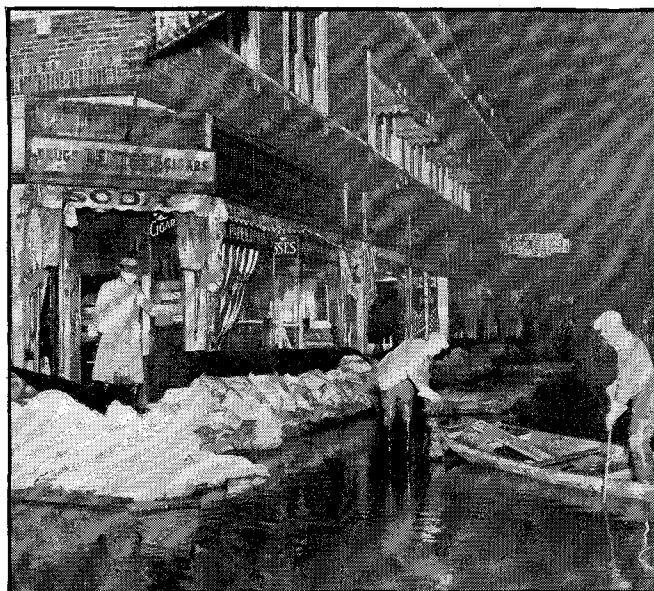
"Mr. Coolidge need not worry about the support of the press in any justifiable measures to protect American lives and property, but he might show some concern about lack of enthusiasm in that support among those who can not but suspect that there is not, and never has been, under any administration, at the capital the frankness among diplomats that is consistent with the ideals of democratic government."



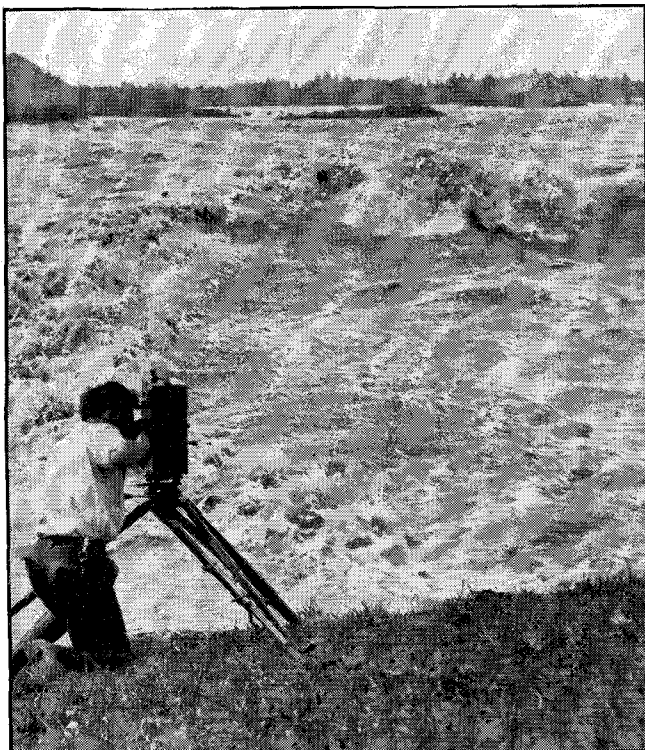
International Newsreel photograph



P. & A. photograph



P. & A. photograph



International Newsreel photograph



International Newsreel photograph

SCENES OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE Father of Waters has far too large a family.—*Philadelphia Record*.

KERENSKY continues to receive an open-handed greeting.—*Dallas News*.

Now is the season of balls—golf, tennis, base and moth.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE true leader tries to arouse the nation, the politician to lull it to sleep.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

It looks like our inland waterways were getting too far inland.—*American Lumberman*.

THE Mississippi isn't one of those sickly streams that is always confined to its bed.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

It was a wise promoter who merged the hot days and the dog days into the hot-dog days.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

AND if the Mississippi River is the father of waters it's a pity mother doesn't make him behave.—*Dallas News*.

A POLITICIAN is a man who divides his time between running for office and running for cover.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

PAPER money was made in China 200 years ago, but it would take a smart man to make money in China now.—*American Lumberman*.

TUNNEY says the day of the killer in the pugilistic ring is past. But the day of the pugilist who makes a killing is not.—*Wichita Eagle*.

THE flood horrors are not as bad as we thought they were going to be. President Coolidge has announced that he will not call an extra session of Congress on account of it.—*American Lumberman*.

It is noticeable that of all the humorists who are getting off wise cracks at the expense of Mussolini, not one lives in Italy.—*Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune*.

THE business of being a husband is becoming more and more precarious. The University of Michigan now has a girls' class in rifle shooting.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE annual Atlantic City beauty pageant has been condemned by the Big Sisters' Association, possibly because the little sisters have been carrying off the honors.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

A LABOR journal says that if all the Communists in China were piled together they wouldn't fill a duck-pond. Perhaps not, but a lot of people are in favor of trying the experiment.—*Punch*.

A RATHER bad feature of the political situation is that if an editor ever tries to tell the truth, as he occasionally does, he gets the reputation of being disloyal to the party.—*Ohio State Journal*.

STRAPHANGER'S complaint is one of long standing.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Father of Waters is acting more like a prodigal son.—*New York Evening Post*.

Most people like to give advice, and some "give until it hurts."—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

AN advocate of motoring says that it opens up a new life. This is often only too true.—*Punch*.

SHOE store advertises reptile skin beach slippers. Water moccasins no doubt.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

CHICAGO'S wet mayor sailed down the Mississippi, and now look at the darned thing.—*American Lumberman*.

"COMMON Sense Would Avoid Many Divorces"—head-line. Yes, and many marriages.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THERE may be no Red menace in China, but even so, thousands of foreigners have been marooned.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

RAMSAY MACDONALD says he found President Coolidge genial. Evidently they didn't discuss farm relief.—*Dallas News*.

ONE thing you can say for one-man rule, like Mr. Mussolini's: It doesn't take so long to read official photographs from left to right.—*Detroit News*.

WEST VIRGINIA'S legislature has passed a bill providing for a poet laureate, who will receive \$900 a year. The Norfolk & Western will shortly begin running home-seekers' excursions from Indiana to West Virginia.—*American Lumberman*.

THIS column predicts that the real battle of the new Thompson administration will come next winter when the Chicago Civic Opera tries to palm

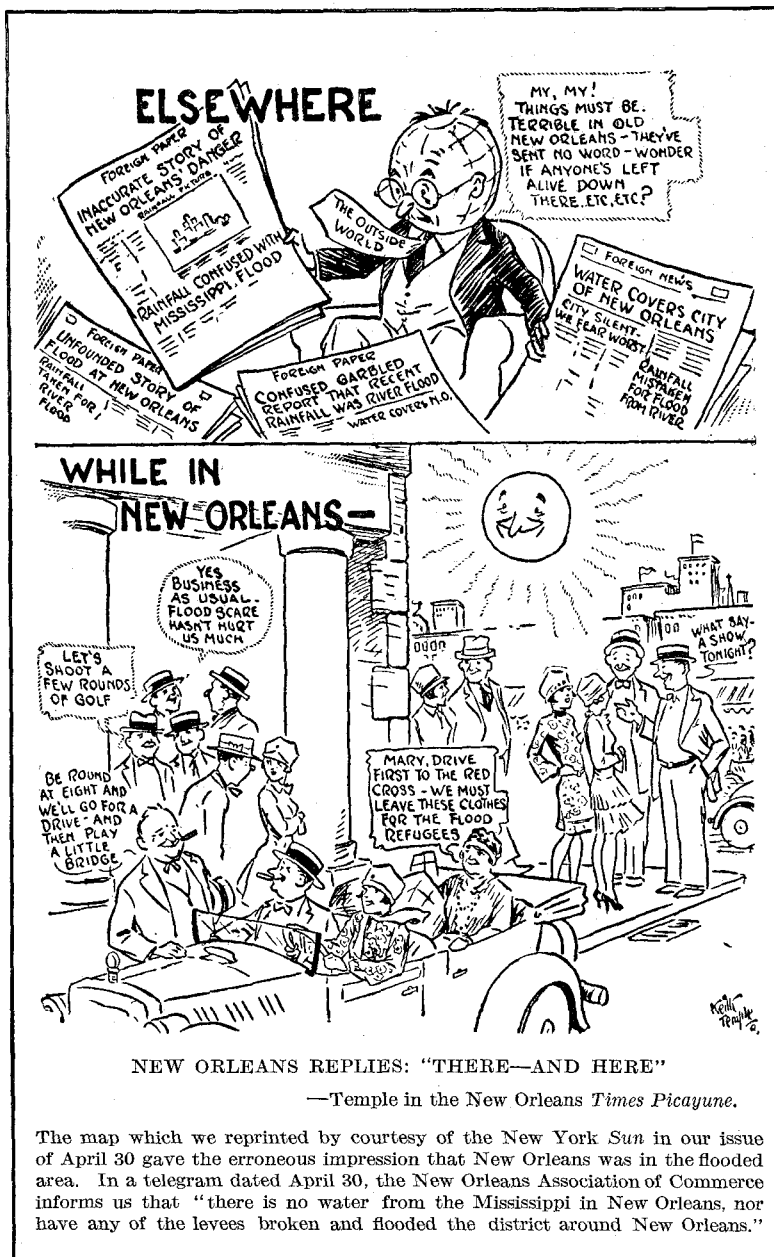
off "The King's Henchman" as an American opera.—*Chicago Daily News*.

At certain stages of the Great War we were told we were fighting for dear life, and the details of the latest Peace Budget show that we have got it.—*Punch*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST advises the tourist to go into Italy with a smile on his face. What if Mussolini happened to think you were laughing at him?—*Nashville Banner*.

WHAT still puzzles some of us considerably about the famous arrangement in Italy is whether Victor Emmanuel has any chance to work up into the organization.—*Detroit News*.

RECENTLY a seat in the New York Stock Exchange sold for \$190,000. The supreme test of politeness, one imagines, would be to get up and give one's seat to a lady.—*Seattle Times*.



NEW ORLEANS REPLIES: "THERE—AND HERE"

—Temple in the New Orleans Times Picayune.

The map which we reprinted by courtesy of the New York Sun in our issue of April 30 gave the erroneous impression that New Orleans was in the flooded area. In a telegram dated April 30, the New Orleans Association of Commerce informs us that "there is no water from the Mississippi in New Orleans, nor have any of the levees broken and flooded the district around New Orleans."

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIAN WRATH AGAINST BRITAIN IN CHINA

ANGER STIRS RUSSIA nearly always at the mere thought of England, we are told, but the Soviet rage against John Bull has never flamed so high as since British and other foreign military and naval forces were sent to China. America, it seems, comes in for its share of castigation, but it is chiefly Britain that keeps the ire of the Russian press at white heat. Favorite head-lines mentioned are "Hands off China," "Down with British and American Intervention," and the old familiar "Long Live the World Revolution." Especially profuse in its vilification of what it calls the "blood-stained interventionists" is *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party. Editorials, cartoons, special articles, and poems on China are said to be found in every issue of this newspaper. In one of the poems, illustrated with the monster of Anglo-American capital aiming heavy guns at China, we read the following cordial sentiments:

"The cursed reptile has shown its teeth;
It has covered Nanking with the blood of the Chinese,
While heavy shells spit out melted lead.
Vain are thy attempts to combat the revolution,
These are thy last crimes, thy last efforts,
For thy last days, cursed reptile, are near!"



Some of the "poems" are still "stronger" and in them Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Briand, and Mr. Mussolini are pictured as gluttonous beasts greedily devouring the Chinaman whose limbs are torn apart. The information contained in the dispatches published by the *Pravda* is in harmony with the poems and cartoons. For instance, it is a sheer lie, we are told, to charge that the bombardment of Nanking by British and American ships was due to attacks by the Nationalist soldiers on foreigners. According to this journal the imperialists have invented this pretext in order to "sweep Nanking off the



earth, to inaugurate intervention and murder thousands of Chinese." The editorial comment of the *Pravda* on the attitude of foreign Powers toward China and on their joint note to the Government of Hankow and to Chiang Kai-shek is as follows:

"New battle-ships and new transports with troops, munitions and war material arrive every day in China. The idea is not only to blockade Chinese ports, but also, in case of 'necessity,' to bombard them. Blockade or bombardment? This is the question that every workman, every true proletarian democrat hears. To blockade and to bombard the Chinese revolution, to blackmail, terrorize and kill it—such is the real purpose pursued by the imperialists in China."

It is alleged by the *Pravda* that Lord Birkenhead, whom it calls a "brazen-faced clown," has said that "there is no one to talk to in China." So this newspaper berates Lord Birkenhead, and declares that for him the Chinese coolie and worker are "unworthy and negligible quantities." It goes on to say:

"There is no one to talk to in China"—declares impertinently the brazen-faced clown, Lord Birkenhead. . . . The Chinese coolie and workmen are for him unworthy and negligible quantities. How refined is the aristocratic style of the strong-headed conservative hog!

"The Chinese revolution has made a tremendous step forward. If it continues to develop thus, the political face of our whole planet will be utterly changed. The forces of revolution will take the upper hand over the forces of capitalism all over the world. The forces of the Communist party in China are growing. The proletarians of Shanghai have already inscribed on their banner the slogan of the world revolution. They are



calling the proletarians of the whole world to unite. And they are ready to struggle with the imperialists to the end.

"Exactly at the moment when the Chinese proletariat has opened for itself a wide road, foreign imperialists are hurrying their war-lords, their Chinese Kolchaks and Denikins, to China. At this moment the ultimatum raises the imperialistic knife above the Chinese throat. 'Stop the Chinese revolution! Not a step further! Let Chinese revolutionists and Kuomintangists throw out the Bolsheviks!' Otherwise, 'we are not going to talk to them!' Otherwise, 'we will blockade and bombard! The conversation will be carried on in the terms of shells and bullets.' Such is the real meaning of the ultimatum sent by the Powers to China and, with China, to the world proletariat.

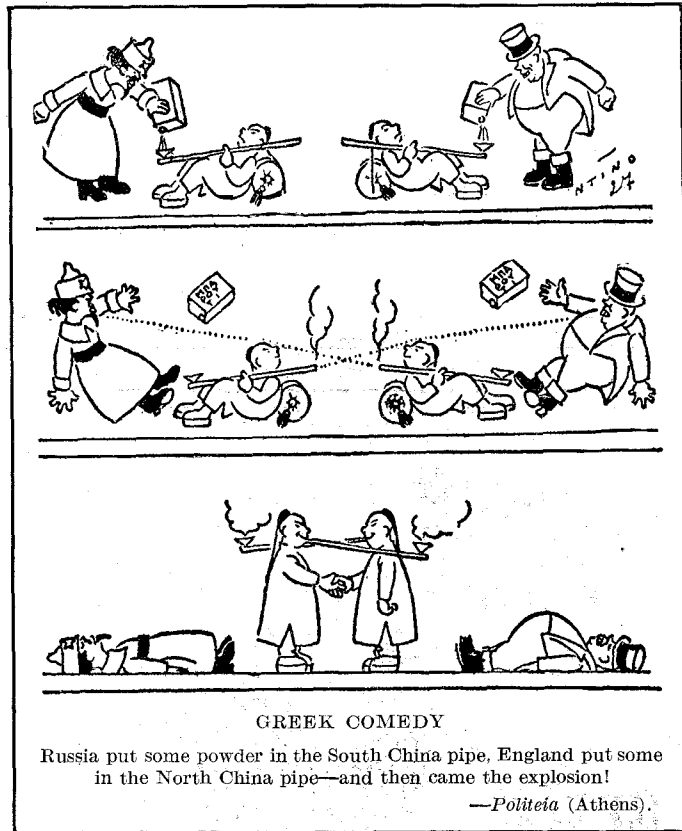
"The imperialistic plan must be frustrated. The consequences of the ultimatum must be reduced to zero. The Powers must be prevented from elaborating a 'unified plan of action.'"

A resolution adopted by the Third International and printed on the first page in italics by the *Pravda* runs in part as follows:

"The United States of America, which until recently have flirted with the Chinese Nationalist movement and coquetted with the Chinese revolution, have now thrown off the mask and proven that they are the real leader of mass-extermination, bombardment, and annihilation of the Chinese. We must see facts as they are. England and America have started a great war against the Chinese people. The hypocritical lie that troops were sent by the Powers to China in order to 'defend women and children' is now disclosed in all its hideous nakedness."

However, in one of its editorials the *Pravda* draws a line of distinction between American and the British policy, when it says:

"If the British Foreign Office is driving full speed toward a



real war with China, other Powers continue to hesitate. America, for instance, is still trying to make people believe that she has a policy of her own in China. She still postpones, waits, hesitates. On the one hand, new American forces are being sent to China; on the other, President Coolidge is trying to show that he does not quite share the opinions of the American Minister to China, who insists on intervention. On the one hand, the American press pile up mountains of lies on the alleged ill-treatment of foreigners in China, but on the other, an official communication from the White House stresses the fact that the number of European and American victims in Shanghai was very small. All this proves that, tho the United States do not want to commit themselves officially to a policy of aggression, they are rendering 'friendly services' to British Imperialism."

The comment of the Russian anti-Bolshevik press on the policy of the Powers in China and on their joint note is, of course, very different. This policy, we are told, has hitherto been "timid, weak and ineffective, and contributed only to the loss of American and European prestige in China." The conservative *Vozrozhdenie* (Paris) says:

"The Powers must make up their mind either one way or the other. They must ascertain clearly what they want. Avoiding and postponing definite decisions, attaching too much hope to the victory of 'reasonable and moderate elements,' and otherwise wasting time, American and European diplomats have done nothing to check Soviet influence in China. Now is reaped the results of this inactivity. If this policy of half-measures and milky admonitions continues, the only way out will be complete withdrawal of all foreigners from China and the abandonment of their properties, wealth and invaluable enterprises to the mercy of the Chinese mob. The alternative policy that still remains possible is firmness and resistance.

"Only a complete and active solidarity of the Powers in China can save the situation. And if the United States and France continue to remain passive because the main blow of the Nationalists is directed against England, they will receive before long a still heavier blow and will suffer still greater losses."

Stories of Chinese outrages on foreigners are rather suspected by *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), which says a study of the reports coming over does not suggest that anything like wholesale massacre is taking place, and it adds: "To our mind, the fact that the case of odd individuals only is mentioned, suggests that a considerable restraint over the mob and soldiery is exercised by victorious Nationalism."

THE FIGHT OVER BRITAIN'S STRIKE BILL

HOOTS AND JEERS from the Labor benches were continuous and unrestrained, we are told, when the Government introduced its Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, and such sweet phrases as "You Wasters!" "You Blackguards!" "You Rotters!" "You Thieves!" were hurled by the Laborites at the occupants of the government benches. One Labor member, Jack Jones, shouted at the Minister introducing the bill: "The Minister is a liar from his head to his feet," whereupon Mr. Jones was ordered from the House by the Speaker. No such uproar in years has occurred in the House of

- "1. Restricts the power to strike, but does not affect the employers' power to lock out;
- "2. Protects blacklegs ['scabs' and strike-breakers];
- "3. Makes picketing almost impossible;
- "4. Deprives the unions of their legal right to raise political funds;
- "5. Prevents Civil servants from linking up with their fellow workers;
- "6. Interferes with a local authority's power to unionize its staff;
- "7. Severely limits the right of a local government employee to strike;
- "8. Permits the Attorney-General to interfere in the Administration of trade-union funds.

"These points of objection are not arranged in order of importance, but in a sequence that follows the clauses of the bill. The order of importance would be something like this: 1. The restriction of the power to strike. 2. The empowering of the Attorney-General to apply for an injunction to restrain the application of a union's funds in contravention of the provisions of the bill. 3. The protection of 'black-legs' and the limitation of picketing. 4. The requirement that contributors to the political funds shall 'contract in.' 5. The regulations as to Civil Service trade-unions; and, 6. The provisions as to the employees of local authorities."

The Trade Union Defense Committee has issued a pamphlet in which, as quoted in the *London Daily Herald*, it is pointed out that the bill "constitutes the first direct assault upon trade-unionism that any Government has made for over a hundred years," and the pamphlet declares further:



HEE HAW!—THE NEW ST. GEORGE

—John Bull (London).

Commons, say press dispatches, which inform us that while the Laborites claim the bill would wreck their unions, its supporters assert that it is designed merely to prevent Labor from tyranny and extremist methods. A London Labor newspaper, *The Daily Herald*, roundly charges that for some seven years a frontal assault on the rights won by trade-unions over the past hundred years has been hatching. Once the need for keeping up the pretense of fulfilling war-time promises had passed, the enemies of Labor began to act, according to this journal, which adds:

"Since 1920 no less than eleven bills have been introduced by Tory M. P.'s as part of the campaign. The bills have had various objects—some have affected the political activities of Labor, some its industrial, some both; but various tho the objects have been, the central aim has been the same. That aim was to change the law relating to trade-unions, so that the employing interests might benefit, and the Tory political machine reap advantage."

As related in London press dispatches, Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, who moved the second reading of the bill, and opened the debate for the Government, said that the Government stood by four axioms: first, that a general strike was illegal, and that no one must suffer for refusing to participate in it; second, that intimidation is illegal, and that no man should be coerced; third, no contribution to a political fund should be compulsory; fourth, civil servants owe undeviating loyalty to the State. According to the Labor correspondent of the *London Times*, the bill is attacked by the Laborites on eight grounds, which are that it—

"The prime object of the bill is to stop the growth of the Trade Union and Labor Movement. Under the pretext of safeguarding the liberty of the individual worker the bill encourages and incites trade-unionists to be disloyal to their unions and to betray their fellow workers.

"Its authors feel only a cynical contempt for the struggles and sacrifices the workers have made in building up their organizations; they have nothing but scorn for the spirit of comradeship and cooperation which leads working men and women to make common cause in defense of their standards of life and for the improvement of industrial and social conditions.

"Nothing in the bill limits the employers' power to employ against the workers the weapon of the lockout. The prohibitions and restrictions apply only to strikes.

"Employers can cause a wide-spread stoppage of work with impunity. They can cause an industrial crisis of a national character.

"But the employers will not be exposed to criminal prosecution under the bill. The funds of their organizations will not be subject to injunction. It is only the workers who are to be treated as criminals when work ceases. Only the unions' funds are to be laid under an embargo.

"When the workers strike under conditions deemed to have brought their strike within the category of forbidden strikes, they become criminals, even tho they lawfully terminate contracts of service by giving due notice.

"It is morally an outrage that a rich party should use its power to cripple a poor party.

"The trade-unions called the Labor party into existence because neither of the older parties served the workers' interests. The old parties are class parties. The Labor party rose as the party of the working people, springing directly out of the industrial organization of the working people. It is the party of the poor.

"It derives its funds—not like the older parties from the sale of honors and secret subsidies—directly from the contributions of the poor.

"The party of the rich can continue to raise its funds without legal interference. . . . While the Conservative party conceals its own murky finances, it proposes that the unions, unregistered as well as registered, must render annual returns showing receipts, funds, effects, expenditure, assets, and liabilities in respect of the political fund."

The London *New Statesman* thinks the divisions of opinion on the subject of the bill are particularly interesting, because they do not follow party lines, and it adds:

"A few Liberals are broadly in favor of the bill, while a good many Conservatives realize the enormous blunder the Government has made in raising the class-war issue in so stark a form. For our part we see little use in the discussion of details. The bill is a pointblank attack upon the legitimate activities of the trade-unions, made under cover of a pretense that it is necessary to declare the 'General Strike' an illegal weapon. We use the word 'pretense' partly because the 'General Strike' has been shown to be a useless weapon, which is never likely to be employed again (except possibly in circumstances in which the strikers will care nothing at all for legality), but mainly because only the first clause of the bill refers to that particular question and all the rest of it is an attempt to hamper or prevent the ordinary and proper activities of the unions. There is no plain reason why the Labor party should attempt to 'amend' such a measure. Having voted against its second reading they might just as well, as it seems to us, ignore the committee stage altogether, and devote their energies to a platform campaign for simple repeal."

This weekly then flatly declares that trade-union membership should be compulsory in every trade in which a properly organized trade-union exists, and that non-unionists should be treated exactly as unqualified doctors or lawyers are treated, and we are further told that:

"The 'non-unionist' deserves all the 'ridicule and contempt' that he gets. He ought not to have his nose broken, or to have to fear any such violence, but short of that we do not see that any reasonable degree of pressure or 'intimidation' is improper or in any way undesirable. On the contrary, it is most desirable—as any one who has studied the history of, say, the cotton industry must admit—that the unions should include every single worker in the industry. That trade-unionist ideal has been practically achieved in Lancashire, and we do not suppose that there is a single cotton manufacturer who would wish to go back to the old days when 'blacklegs' were plentiful, and when the cotton unions were officially unrecognized."

But a staunch defender of the Government's bill is the London *Morning Post*, which calls it "a charter of freedom," and cites Mr. Baldwin as having described it as neither vindictive nor repressive, but protective and defensive, and this Independent-Conservative daily goes on to say:

"It has two main objects—one to protect the nation against such acts of coercion as the General Strike, and the other to protect the workman against the attempt to rob him of some of the most fundamental rights of the subject. As for the defense of the nation, does it need any argument after the events of May last? The Trades Union Congress and the Labor party together planned and authorized a General Strike which was designed to bring, not an employer or an industry, but the nation and its Government to their knees. The facts are admitted and

notorious. 'Can any responsible leader,' Mr. Baldwin asks, 'urge that coercion of this description is a legitimate object for any strike, or that any sensible trade-unionist, refusing to take part in such a strike should not be entitled to protection from victimization by reason of such refusal?'"

The General Strike, *The Morning Post* declares, finds "no respectable defender," and so it holds that in principle that part of the bill requires no defense. Turning then to the other main part of the bill, which deals with the rights of the individual, this daily remarks:

"Here Mr. Baldwin raises another question no less pertinent.



Can any body seriously claim in this free country to have the right to intimidate or coerce the individual? 'That,' says Mr. Baldwin, 'is contrary to the whole conception of British justice.' Yet the claim is made, tacitly if not ostensibly, by Labor's leaders. The right to picket has become the power to intimidate and to terrorize; the privileges of trade-unionism have grown into a monstrous encroachment upon the liberties of the subject, and as to protect these liberties is the first duty of a Government, here again the measure needs in principle no further defense.

"There is that other cherished privilege of the Englishman—the right to his own political opinions. At present, as the Prime Minister points out, Liberal or Conservative Trade Unionists are required to contribute to a fund to be used by their political opponents, or to incur the odium of contracting out. The Government propose to right this wrong. Again they defend a fundamental liberty of the subject against a notorious encroachment. If (when the bill becomes law) the trade-unionist desires to contribute to the political fund of his union, he has merely to say so in writing. It is a reform so reasonable, and so obviously in accord with the elements of justice and fair play, that it needs some audacity to call it, as it is being called, a vindictive attempt to cripple the Labor party."

In the London *Sunday Times*, the Earl of Halsbury, K. C., declares the bill is not an extravagant one, and that in view of the provocation of the General Strike last year, it is remarkably sober, and this supporter of the proposed legislation adds:

"The general principles which it lays down are in no way adverse to the usefulness or powers of trade-unions, provided trade-unions are content to pursue their legitimate objects and not to attempt to usurp the prerogatives of the Constitutional Government of this country. It may be criticized as to detail and as to draftsmanship, but, taking it broadly and fairly, it can only bring a feeling of relief and safety which, after the events of last year, we sadly need."

TURKEY PLAYS SAFE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

AN ACT OF PRUDENCE, as well as a measure of precaution, is the description applied by some to the Turk-Soviet Treaty, concluded in March, by which Turkey is said to be getting on the right side of a Power that four years ago, "assured the success of the Turkish struggle for independence." The chief clauses of the pact, according to the *Angora Milliet*, provide that Turkey will be allowed to export into Russia merchandise mentioned in an official list of nearly forty separate products. Russia, on its part, we are told, will be free to export into Turkey all sorts of goods as long as there is a demand for them. It is estimated by this Turkish newspaper that the price of the wares mutually exchanged will reach about 8,000,000 Turkish pounds, and as each pound is a little more than fifty cents at the current rate of exchange, it is figured that the total turnover will be nearly \$4,000,000. We find the *Constantinople Djoumhouriet* saying:

"For centuries back we Turks used to consider the Russian bear as our chief enemy, whereas to-day Russo-Turkish friendship is a fact coming up from the bosom of the earth, with the object of overthrowing former conditions. Is it not a wonder that Czarist Russia, which was the chief cause of the World War, fell a victim to its monstrous scheme, without being able to realize its ambition, which was the annihilation of Turkey? And is it not a paradox to see that the revolutionary nation which succeeded the Czar as the ruler of Russia should take up so fervently the stand of opposing all foreign imperialistic interference in the internal affairs of Turkey?"

"We have always wished to see Revolutionary Russia win against the opposition of the western European Powers, while at the same time all Russian hearts were with us in hoping for our triumph against a whole world of enemies. In order to bring about the realization of their lofty and just aims, the two sister nations have helped each other to the best of their moral and even material ability. It is hard to find another example of such a friendship between two nations. The pact of friendship between Russia and Turkey was signed on the field of a battle undertaken by two peoples in order to preserve their independence and their life. For this reason we will never allow this friendship to be lost. To let such a friendship be destroyed or even lessened would be the greatest historical blunder."

In the present political turmoil of Europe, remarks the *Athens Proia*, it would be a mistake to underestimate the importance of the rapprochement of Turkey and Soviet Russia, and this newspaper adds:

"The ruling classes of Turkey are doing all in their power to avoid provoking any sort of displeasure in Moscow, while Russia, on the other hand, does not consider it good policy to oppose the Turkish Republic, the prestige of which may some day influence the destinies of millions of Moslems in Asia. These Moslems are now subject to an intensive Bolshevik propaganda from Moscow."

"That it has taken four years to confirm the preliminary Russo-Turkish Commercial Agreement of 1923, is explained by the differences existing in the commercial systems of the two countries. In Soviet Russia, where the whole economic life is nationalized, foreign trade is entirely in the hands of the State. Turkey, on the contrary, has never accepted the theory of economic Marxism, and its Constitution establishes absolute freedom of trade within the limits prescribed by law."

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the *London Times*, the Turko-Soviet commercial agreement is to last for one year, and will be automatically prolonged at the end of that period, unless denounced by one of the parties. This informant continues as follows:

"It is divided into three parts, dealing with commerce, residence, and navigation. Turkish exports to Soviet territory may not exceed £T.7,500,000 (£750,000) in annual value, and part of these will be made through the Soviet trade organizations and part by private traders. To the most important Turkish products the Soviet will apply the Asiatic, or lowest, Customs tariff, and other Turkish goods will pay tariff according to the most-favored-nation clause."

143,500,000 RUSSIANS

THERE ARE EIGHT MILLION more Russians in Russia to-day than there were before the war, according to Soviet authorities, who claim that the reconstruction process in population has been much greater and speedier than in the economic field. This information is drawn from the census of December, 1926, which is said to be the first general census in Russia for almost thirty years. A former general census was taken in 1897, we learn from *The Weekly News Bulletin* of the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (Moscow), and it is stated that there was a partial census in 1917 which included a rural and urban census. We read then:

"In view of unfavorable conditions (civil war) the Soviet census in 1920 was unsatisfactory and the All-Russian Census of 1923 covered only the urban population."

"The idea of the general census taken in 1926 was to give an inventory of the productive forces of the Soviet Union, the relations of the classes, the conditions of national economy and consequently to facilitate an estimate of agricultural and industrial conditions."

"In the forms used for the census the section for personal information comprised all of the questions considered necessary by the International Statistical Congress with the exception of that of 'religion.' A 'statement of nationality' was required for ethnographical purposes. Where this was difficult to decide, it was requested to state the nationality of the mother. Under native language was understood the language best known or the one most usually spoken. In stating nationality it was quite possible that this would not conform with the native language."

"The questions as to employment or unemployment were put in order to ascertain those earning their living and those who, being out of work, are now looking for work. Answers to these points are most important for statistics."

"In order to ascertain housing, social and economic conditions generally in towns and urban centers, a form had to be filled in giving particulars as to number in family, number living together with common budget. The breadwinner should be considered as 'head of the family,' and all the other members of the family were required to state their relationship to same. Further, information had to be given as to the number of rooms or size of room occupied, and a statement given of the number of people not connected with the family living in the same apartment; also as to kitchen conveniences."

"Similar details had to be given as to the conditions of farms and small holdings, including such points as canalization and water-supply."

In a country like Soviet Russia, we are then told, there are so many languages and nationalities that a great deal of time is required for the taking of a census. Thus it is pointed out in the northern coastal regions the census was started in the summer of 1926, and can not be completed before the spring of this year, because the officials in charge of the work are prevented by climatic conditions from returning. The forms supplied for such districts require information about the life and customs of the people, and we are further advised that:

"It is worthy of mention that the forms used were drawn up in the main national languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Armenian, Cossack, Tatar, and others."

"The census staff appointed included: 1,436 leaders, 15,993 instructors, and 168,458 registrars. Here it should be pointed out that only a small minority filled in the forms personally, the educated urban population, for instance. Six million rubles were spent on the work and preparations for the census. At the moment the work of registration has been completed in the European part of Russia, the Caucasus, and partially in Siberia; it is hoped to complete the registration by spring in the regions of Central Asia, at present inaccessible owing to climatic conditions. [This was written in February.]

"Results up to the present show that the population of Soviet Russia is about 143,500,000. In 1897 the territory at present occupied by the Soviet Republic had a population of 104,000,000, i.e., in thirty years the population has increased by 38 per cent. In 1914 there was an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with 1897, i.e., 135,500,000, and in 1920 the population was 131,500,000. The reduction is accounted for by the imperialist and civil wars, famine, and emigration."

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

RUNNING A BATTLE-SHIP WITH A SHADOW

A PASSING SHADOW or a dewdrop may now turn on the lights of a city, start or stop a railroad train, or maneuver a battle-ship. These results, and others quite as marvelous, are brought about by a device for controlling electric power, so sensitive that it can be operated by the mere approach of the human hand. Its inventor is D. D. Knowles, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. To illustrate the sensitiveness of this device, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the Westinghouse News Service, a watch is laid upon a plush cover on a small table. Tho the watch is in no way connected with an electric circuit, any attempt to pick it up results in ringing a bell and lighting a light. It is not necessary to touch the watch—the alarm goes off as soon as the hand comes within a few inches of it. The same thing happens when attempts are made to touch a picture or pick up silverware from a plate. The alarm is also sounded when water is dropt from an eyedropper upon two small parallel wires, and also when the flame of a match is held beneath the wires. By connecting a tiny photoelectric tube in the circuit, the device is made sensitive to light and operates when the window-shade is raised and lowered or when the shadow of the hand is cast upon it. The device causing these effects is a tube which closely resembles a radio tube in size and appearance, but which lights up with a pinkish glow whenever it operates. It is known as the Knowles Grid-Glow Tube. Mr. Knowles, a graduate of Perdue University, is but twenty-eight years old. He explains:

"This tube is a relay, that is to say, it is a device which is operated by a small current and controls a much larger one. The ordinary relays used in electrical engineering control a current 10,000 times greater than the current controlling them. But my tube has an amplifying power of around one hundred million, and it is probably by far the most sensitive thing of the kind ever devised.

"The energy required to operate it is about one-billionth of a watt, or about one-fortieth of the amount of energy exerted by a fly crawling vertically upward one inch in one second. This infinitesimally small amount of energy is sufficient to start flowing through the tube a current that will close or open a switch handling upward of twenty-five amperes; and this in turn is ample for controlling almost any operation. Thus it is quite possible by the use of this relay for a passing shadow or a dewdrop to turn on the lights of a city, start or stop a railroad train, or maneuver a battle-ship.

"One of the interesting features of this device is that it consumes no measurable amount of energy, except when actually operating, and suffers practically no deterioration. It can be set up and kept ready for operation indefinitely without expense; and after it operates, it returns to its original state prepared for the next occasion. Its operating speed is 1-120-second on ordinary alternating current, and it can be operated continuously for several years before wearing out. It is very simple in construction and can be manufactured in quantity at a small cost.

"Its chief application will be in electrical engineering, because the tendency is now in the direction of automatic, semiautomatic, and supervisory control for electrical circuits, and for this purpose relays of every description are needed.

"In addition, however, it can be used to protect valuable exhibits in stores, museums, and picture galleries; turn lights on at night and off at daybreak; give advance warning of thunder-storms; guard gas and oil stoves and furnaces by turning off the fuel supply in case the flame is accidentally extinguished; count people, automobiles, or products passing given points; send out alarms in case intruders enter doors, windows, or pass through halls or stairways; provide a very delicate fire alarm; and control the temperature of ovens, furnaces, etc.

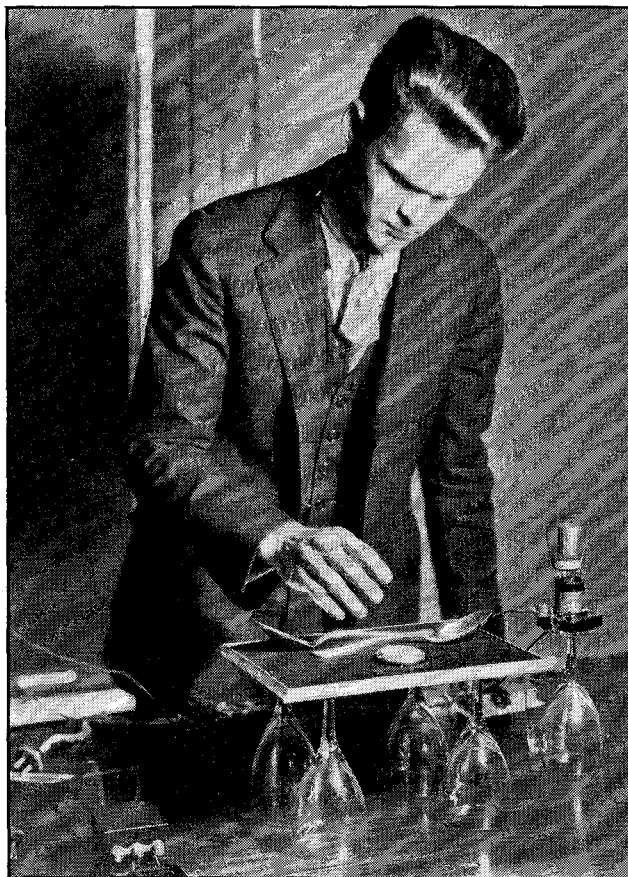
"Superficially, the Knowles grid-glow tube resembles a radio tube, for it has an anode, a cathode, and a grid. Actually, however, it is quite different. It has no filament; the connections of anode and cathode are the reverse of the radio tube; the grid is merely a piece of heavy wire; and the tube is

filled with neon, argon, or some other gas.

"In operation, the tube is connected directly to an ordinary 110-volt alternating-current house circuit and, by means of a transformer, a voltage of approximately 440 volts is impressed on the anode and cathode. When the grid is insulated, no current will flow between the cathode and the anode because a charge accumulates on the grid and blocks the current. But if this grid charge can be removed, the blockade is lifted, and a current then flows between cathode and anode and operates whatever device is connected in this circuit.

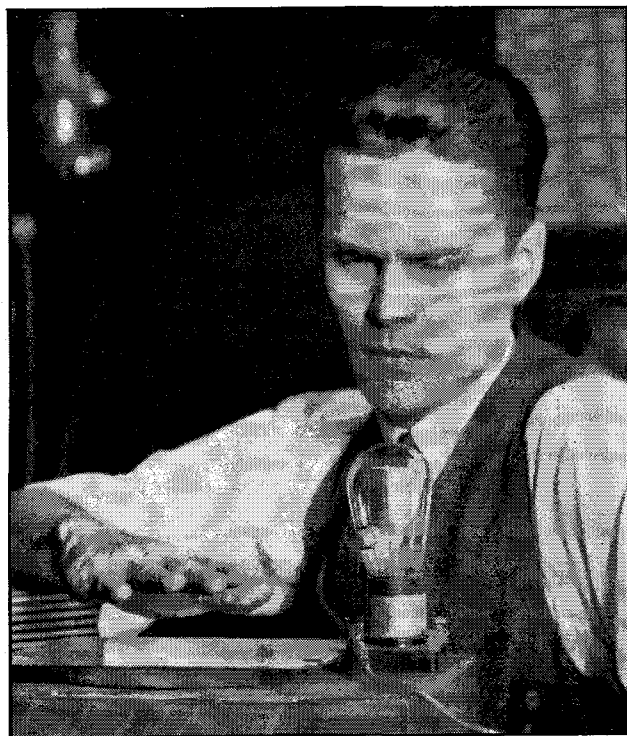
"The grid charge is removed by connecting the grid to ground through even a very high resistance. In the watch demonstration, there is a sheet of tin-foil under the plush cover on which the watch rests, and this tin-foil is connected to the grid of the relay. When a person brings his hand near this tin-foil, the minute amount of energy concentrated on the grid jumps from tin-foil to hand to ground and the anode-cathode current flows and operates the bell and lamp. The other demonstrations show various methods of connecting the grid to ground, such as through a water-drop, a flame, a photoelectric cell, etc.

"The name 'grid-glow' comes from the fact that when the



THE GRID-GLOW TUBE AND ITS INVENTOR

Mr. D. D. Knowles, who has invented an electric control device so sensitive that it can be operated by the shadow of a man's hand, as shown above, or by the tiniest drop of water.



THE SHADOW OF HIS HAND

Is enough, when the Knowles grid-glow tube is used, "to turn on the light of a city, start or stop a railroad train, or maneuver a battle-ship."

tube is connected to the circuit but is not passing current, a faint glow surrounds the grid. This represents a slight loss of energy, but it is too small to be measured by the most delicate of instruments."

HOW INFLUENZA KILLS

INFLUENZA IS NOT IN ITSELF a serious disease. It kills through complications (usually lung trouble) brought on by old age, organic defects, or careless exposure. This, at any rate, is the judgment of two French physicians—Dr. Maurice Renaud and Charles Juge. During the recent epidemic of influenza in France, where it has been wide-spread, they had the opportunity at the hospital at Brévannes of making some interesting observations, recently communicated to the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and summarized in *The British Medical Journal* (London). We read:

"They divided the cases according as they occurred in healthy adults, in patients with chronic disease, and in the aged. In healthy adults, the attacks began with malaise, a sudden rise of temperature, and catarrh which tended to extend to the bronchi; in the more severe cases the inflammation spread to the smaller bronchial tubes or to the lung. All the patients recovered in a fortnight. Of 600 persons ranked as chronic invalids, 10 per cent. were attacked; in half these cases the disease was mild, and recovery was rapid. In the other half the influenzal attack became serious in consequence of pulmonary lesions. Ten per cent. of the chronic invalids attacked died with lobar pneumonia. In the aged, the disease was very grave, and about 30 per cent. of those attacked died; while another 30 per cent. were so exhausted that it seemed unlikely that they would live long. The aged patients who died had comparatively mild attacks, but death followed in seven to ten days from progressive weakness. The observers consider that influenza is serious only by reason of injury to the lungs due to streptococci and pneumococci, and often arising in mild cases of influenza when the patients exposed themselves to chill, fatigue, and other debilitating influences. They produced death through smothering. Drs. Renaud and Juge summarized their faith as follows: Influenza treated early and in a suitable manner is only dangerous in exceptional cases. There are no grave forms of influenza; serious attacks are those aggravated by complications, which are favored by senile weakness, organic defects, and accidental external influences. In fact, influenza is only serious in the absence of wisdom and prudence."

ELECTROCUTING BACTERIA IN MILK

THAT BACTERIA MAY BE KILLED in milk, and its keeping qualities and food value improved, by the use of the electric current, is now certain, we are told by Dr. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston). For at least twenty years, he tells us, attempts have been made to utilize electricity in the treatment of milk, but for a long time little progress was made. It was assumed that this use of the electric current was entirely impracticable, and that the process of destroying organisms of infectious disease must necessarily be dependent upon the use of steam as a source of heat. He goes on:

"About 1914 the Medical Research Committee of Great Britain, working in the interests of the nation's health, arranged to give some assistance to investigations being carried on in Liverpool by Professor Beattie, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Liverpool, on the destruction of bacteria in milk by an electrical method. In the development of his process, Professor Beattie had the advice of the distinguished physicist, Sir Oliver Lodge, who aided in the study of current action on its technical side. The outcome of a number of years of experimental work was a process by which milk, subjected to the action of the electric current in the apparatus developed, is thereby heated quickly, uniformly, and completely to temperatures which can be accurately controlled.

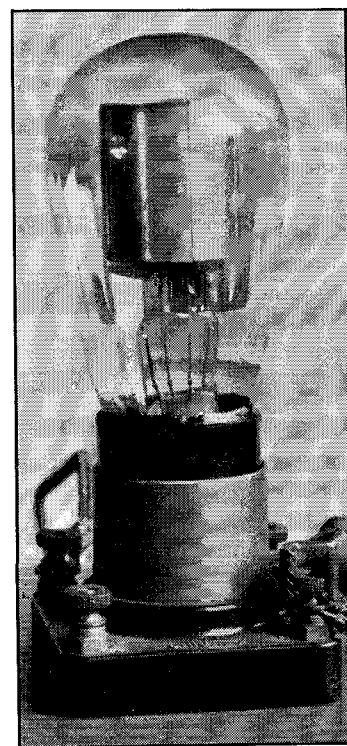
"Evidence was adduced by the English experiments at Liverpool, and later at Birmingham, that brief treatments, amounting to only a fraction of a minute, were effective in destroying pathogenic bacteria. There seemed to be some evidence for the opinion that this destruction of the micro-organisms was not solely the result of this short period of heating, but that there was also destruction due to electric action itself. It was demonstrated that milk could be freed from living tubercle bacilli, typhoid bacilli, and colon bacilli by this process, without noticeable change in the appearance or taste of the milk, and without greatly exceeding the temperatures actually employed by Pasteur.

"The introduction of the process into the United States was followed by careful study, resulting in changes of design and operation, and several technical improvements resulting in simplified operation and automatic control were developed. A number of installations of this process by milk-purveying companies have now been made. I have had an opportunity to follow the general routine performance of one of these installations.

"The plant under observation was a small plant near Boston in which approximately 3,000 quarts of milk are treated daily. The observations have covered about a year, but for the most part were made during the period from November, 1925, to June, 1926.

"The milk at no time gave us a cooked taste, the cream line was well marked, and the volume of cream appeared as in untreated milk. The keeping quality was excellent.

"Obviously, our greatest interest centers in the effect of this treatment on bacteria. A large number of determinations of numbers of bacteria were made, and the studies have shown in general a high efficiency. We found that during the



THE GRID-GLOW CONTROLLER

A close-up view.

winter the raw milk gave a count of less than 200,000 bacteria, and a percentage reduction of approximately 90 per cent. was obtained. In the warmer months, the raw milk was received with a much higher count, running from 500,000 to 600,000 bacteria, and the percentage reduction varying from 97 per cent. to 98.5 per cent.

"These figures are in general agreement with those we have repeatedly found on heat treatment of milks less than twenty-four hours old, which have been well iced, or of clean milk supplies having relatively low bacteria counts. No colon bacilli were found in the samples of treated milk.

"My experiments on the effect of this treatment on tuberculosis bacteria have agreed with the results of the English and other workers, and have shown that, operating under the recommended commercial conditions, no tubercle bacilli survive."

A FIRE IN THE SKY

FIRE 400 FEET FROM THE GROUND, in a mass of wooden scaffolding at the top of a skyscraper under construction, and so lofty that the firemen could not reach it, has caused much discussion and some alarm in New York. It has been regarded by some as an additional argument against excessively tall structures. This is not the view of *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), which concludes, after careful consideration of the facts, that the fire does not present a valid argument for height restriction. The *News-Record's* account runs as follows:

"Fire, starting from an undetermined cause, burned the construction scaffolding on the tower of the Netherlands Hotel, New York City, April 12, causing damage estimated at only \$25,000. The principal loss was in the scaffolding and three elevator motors, the burning brands falling into the streets and on near-by buildings endangered other property. There was little or no wind, and this danger was easily controlled by the firemen. The fire was first noticed about eight o'clock in the evening, and burned for more than four hours. The scaffolding extended from the thirty-eighth story to the top of the tower, a vertical distance of about seventy feet.

"Efforts of the fire department to reach the burning scaffolding were unavailing. One theory for this failure is the inadequacy of fire equipment, tho the fire department contends that had the standpipe been in proper condition, water would have been carried to the tower. The attempt was made to reach the burning scaffolding from across the street through a standpipe running to the top of the Savoy Hotel, but that attempt was ineffectual, the water not even reaching across the street. Inasmuch as no water was available to fight the fire, most of the scaffolding burned. Only minor structural damage to the permanent work of the building resulted.

"There was a standpipe in place on the new building with an outside siamese connection. This, firemen attempted to use, but to no avail. The fire department contended that the standpipe was uncapped, but this bad condition has not been verified. The fire department has no jurisdiction over the installation of first-aid fire equipment until the structure becomes habitable."

Comment on the editorial page of *The News-Record* emphasizes the point that the noteworthy thing about the fire was the danger to which it subjected the community round about it. By chance the night was calm, and no great damage resulted. But the same happening at a time of brisk wind, and particularly in a more vulnerable neighborhood, might easily produce results of utmost gravity. It goes on:

"It is impossible to avoid facing the question whether our sky-scraper construction is preparing for a catastrophe that might, under an evil combination of conditions, result from such a fire. Quite obviously, public safety can not permit a fire risk of any magnitude to exist or be created in a crowded community in such a location as to remove it beyond the reach of fire-fighters.

"Least of all may it be permitted in a situation which makes it possible for the fire to be sprayed afar over the city around it.

"Such construction fires are rare—exceedingly rare. Many hundreds of high buildings have been erected without appearance of the particular danger revealed in this fire. It might be thought that the Netherlands was the first such fire, as it surely was the most spectacular, but records show a number of earlier ones. The percentage risk is small, however. So also the inherent magnitude of the risk is small, when measured by damage to the building itself; measured by the possibilities of outside effect, on the other hand, it is a very serious risk, as the recent fire showed.

"Combustible materials, which create the fire-risk, are very small in quantity in high-building operations. Except for floor formwork there is rarely very much wood used in construction, and such as is used, is not closely massed. An extensive mesh-work of scaffolding as used in the Netherlands case is rare, and is probably not indispensable. Scaffolding and hoist towers, also, can be made partly or wholly of incombustible material. It is not essential to the construction of high buildings that combustible material be used in such quantity and arrangement as to offer any large fire hazard. For that residue of risk which may nevertheless be present, it is quite possible to provide fire-fighting means. Standpipes and fire pumps, hose lines, and first-aid extinguishers, supplemented by watchman service, are amply adequate to reduce the hazard virtually to the vanishing-point.

"Fire risks during construction are not confined to high buildings, but affect nearly every type of construction operation. This was emphasized only a few days after the Netherlands fire by an extensive fire in

the timbering of a piece of rapid-transit subway construction on Eighth Avenue in New York, which, besides doing much direct damage, paralyzed telephone service over an extensive area and subjected water and other street services to serious risk.

"Construction fire-protection in its entirety is a matter of sufficient public importance to warrant specialized study, and the past week's happenings make the time peculiarly opportune for initiating such study. Joint action by general contractors' associations, building congresses, and the National Fire Protection Association can quickly bring into being an adequate understanding of the hazards in this field and lead to the prompt introduction of sound protective practices."



Wide World photograph

NEW YORK'S HIGHEST FIRE

The blazing scaffolding at the pinnacle of the new 38-story hotel on Fifth Avenue which gave New Yorkers a new thrill.

RADIO BY TELEPHONE

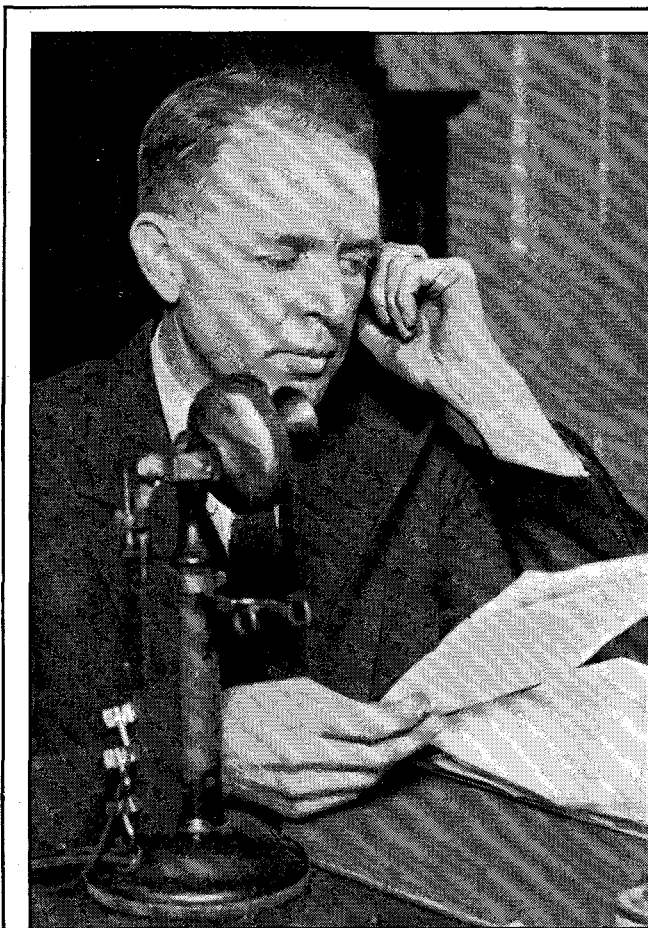
AN INVENTION BY WHICH THE RECEIVER of an ordinary telephone may be used for picking up radio programs has been brought out by George F. Mitchell of the United States Department of Agriculture. The invention, we are told by S. R. Winters, writing in the *Washington Post*, obviates the use of a radio headset or loud-speaker, and the telephone line acts as an antenna. The tiny receiving equipment interlocks with the home or office telephone-stand, and two pins are used in making electrical connection between the radio unit and the cords extending to the receiver of the telephone. He goes on:

"The visible radio receiving equipment is merely a wooden slab in which is housed the crystal or tube detector and the necessary wires for making connections to the telephone and to a 'ground.' The simplest form of this invention, which makes use of a variable crystal detector, weighs less than four ounces, and it can be constructed at a cost not exceeding fifty cents.

"The beauty of the system is that it does not interfere with the office or home telephone service, except in so far as the answering of telephone calls would break the continuity of a radio program. That is, the radio set may be clamped permanently to the telephone-stand and when the telephone rings it is only necessary to adjust one of these clamps which interlock the radio unit and the telephone, thus releasing the telephone receiver for the usual service. The inventor claims that radio reception by the telephone route is clear and that the communication lines are not producers of appreciable disturbing noises.

"Mr. Mitchell, who is a tea specialist in the Department of Agriculture, has subjected his novel but simple invention to tests in widely separated localities. Perhaps the chief limitation is that the telephone to which it is affixed must be sufficiently removed from the telephone switchboard to give satisfactory results. That is, the successful operation of the device requires a reasonably long antenna, speaking in terms of telephone lines, and not the ordinary elevated antenna wires. For example, the model set which Mr. Mitchell uses in his office at the Department of Agriculture is located one-half a block distant from a telephone switchboard.

"Patent specifications for this so-called radio receiver attachment for telephones suggest many modifications of the original and simple form: namely, a crystal detector. For instance, a more complicated model is involved in the proposal to employ two 'peanut' vacuum-tubes and the necessary tuning coil and variable condenser. This form is a manifest improvement over the crystal detector unit, since the latter is unable to discriminate between the signals radiated from two or more broadcasting stations located in the same neighborhood. This limitation, however, is common with crystal-detector receivers regardless of the type of antenna employed. The use of a two-tube receiver for attachment to telephones makes for selectivity, and if this idea is expanded so as to include radio and audio frequency amplification, it is not unreasonable to assume that in the future when we lift our telephone receiver from the hook radio programs may be listened to from broadcasting stations thousands of miles removed.



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GETTING RADIO PROGRAMS VIA TELEPHONE RECEIVER

This is Mr. George F. Mitchell, a tea specialist by profession, who has invented a way of receiving radio programs through the home telephone line and receiver. The picture shows the telephone stand with the simple, necessary radio equipment.

"As paradoxical as it may seem, this invention was conceived in a dearth rather than a wealth of radio knowledge. George Mitchell, the inventor, is recognized the country over as an authority on teas, but he boldly admits that he is not versed in the elemental principles of radio. His is the inquiring mind, and one evening while sitting in his living-room listening to a radio concert he wondered about the possibility of dispensing with the conventional head-gripping radio headset and the usual elevated antenna and employ in their stead that utilitarian device—the telephone. Three hours later he had devised a makeshift arrangement which had converted a raw idea into a tangible achievement.

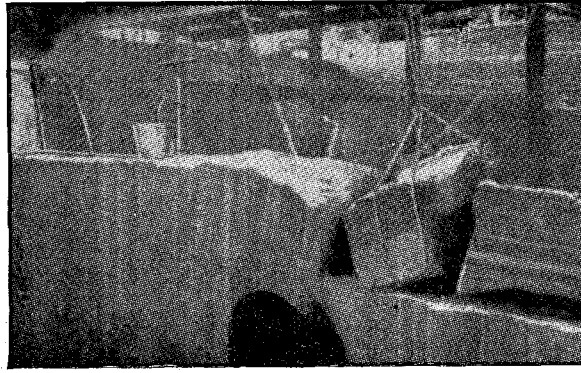
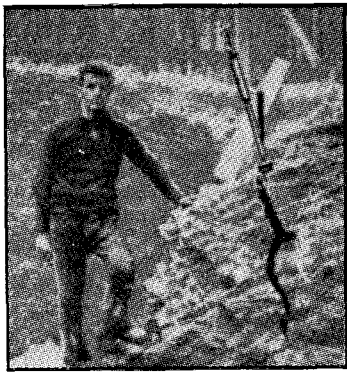
"An eminent government radio authority told him that his achievement ran counter to the rules of radio engineering. Mr. Mitchell, being a tea specialist, did not object to being tacitly classified as an iconoclast in the matter of radio. He proceeded to build some mechanical models of his image conceptions and have John Brady, an authority on radio patents, draw up certain claims. All of the latter have been granted by the United States Patent Office. And strangely paralleling his invention on a method of converting Christmas-tree holly into a beverage he now has a patent for making radio waves and the ordinary telephone work in double harness. This is another radio invention born outside of the realm of preconceived notions—realized by a man not familiar with engineering principles. He defied the radio axiom, 'It won't work.'"

REFORESTATION BY AIR-PLANE

The problem of reforestation, about which so much is written and so comparatively little done, may have been brought nearer a solution by an experiment in the planting of trees by air-

planes essayed early this spring by George E. Vinnedge, park architect of the city of New Orleans, says *The Lumber Manufacturer and Dealer* (St. Louis). We read:

"Confronted with the planting of a new 1,055-acre addition to the city park, Mr. Vinnedge hired an airplane, and in two ten-minute flights distributed thousands of seed of live oak, magnolia, Ligustrum, and several varieties of palms over the entire area. On both occasions the seeds were placed in a grain sack, and the sack tied to the lower wing of the airplane, with the opening toward the rear. A rope was attached to the mouth of the sack, and, when over the territory to be planted, was 'jiggled' enough to make the seeds trickle out. The wind from the propeller scattered them broadly, and the fall induced a velocity sufficient to bury them in the ground. This method of scattering was intended to produce a more natural spacing of the future than if they had been planted by hand at measured distances apart. If in places they are too thick, the weaker saplings will be thinned out, leaving the others undisturbed. The cost for the two flights was only \$15, and, with their total time only twenty minutes, a great reduction was thus effected in time, labor, and expense over former methods of reforestation. And Mr. Vinnedge believes that on a large scale the cost could be still further reduced. It would be interesting if either the Government or one of the larger timber companies would perform an experiment of this kind on a large scale, on some of the reforestable lands that are now lying idle because of the cost and labor of replanting them."



ANOTHER THING THEY DO BETTER IN FRANCE—GENTLE DEMOLITION

Steps in the process of breaking up masonry structures by the use of a hydraulic crane. At the left, the jack has been introduced into a mass of masonry; the water under pressure has worked the pistons (as described in the accompanying text) and produced a deep fissure. At the right an entire corner of the wall has been detached by the internal pressure of the pistons. In the center the jacks have cut away the masonry block by block, and the broken-off pieces are being removed by a crane.

THE WRECKER'S JOB GROWS GENTLER

NO LONGER IS IT NECESSARY that the wrecking of masonry structures should proceed in the manner of the earthquake, with crashing and smashing of masses, avalanches of stone and mortar, clouds of dust and danger to all concerned. Heavy walls can now be cut into blocks as quietly and precisely as a wedding cake, and removed with no more disturbance. How they do it in Paris is told in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris), by a writer signing the initials M. D. We translate his account:

"Two years ago, when the four huge towers of the Exposition of Decorative Arts were built at Paris, expert builders considered it a daring thing to construct such great masses, destined to be removed at so early a date. How would it be possible to break up these veritable fortresses of reinforced concrete? By bits or by one violent shock? With hammer or dynamite? And all sorts of contradictory rumors went about, even one that the towers, being immovable, were destined to remain to all eternity! However, one fine day, it was found that the fortresses had been dismantled; next day a whole story had disappeared and in less than a fortnight, piece by piece, the dissected towers had been carried away. The builder has always had his meed of praise; nobody, however, has celebrated him whose ungrateful task requires profound architectural knowledge, ceaseless audacity and a mechanical science so extensive that it is posset only by a few destroyers for every thousand constructors.

"Of course, exposition buildings, whose days are numbered, constitute a special case; they are generally easy to destroy because their disappearance, foreseen in advance, can be effected without loss of valuable material, without trouble of any sort, and usually without delay. The case is not the same with industrial structures. Here demolition must take place with the maximum of speed and the minimum of vibration, shock and dust. Whether the structure to be demolished is a wall or a reinforced concrete foundation, every hour of the work is an hour of inactivity for the factory, and hence an hour lost.

"Among the various processes of demolition now in use, we shall select, to be described, that which certain recent applications have shown to be of special value. Of course a particular process is never perfectly adapted to all possible cases.

"This system uses water under pressure as a destructive force. The apparatus, of great simplicity, is a sort of hydraulic jack which operates in the mass to be demolished by a series of pistons connected to a high-pressure pump. The operation is carried out as follows: Holes adapted in size to the diameter of the jack are made in the mass to be destroyed, by drills, run either by compressed air or steam. These holes precisely mark off the portion to be broken off. During the operation, the projection of fragments and dust is kept down by the injection of water.

"The device is introduced into each hole in succession. Through the controls of the pump, the pressure exerted by the pistons is gradually increased above 400 tons, so that almost always the material, of whatever kind it may be, splits into blocks without shock, and it remains only to remove them with a crane.

"The process is so swift that the speed is limited only by the possibility of removal of the débris. According to circumstances 8 to 40 cubic yards daily can be handled.

"It should be noted that this kind of demolition is systematic.

Parts beyond the zone to be removed are in no way damaged, and the masonry is lifted out with a degree of force that in no way interferes with precision of action.

"It is especially important to adopt processes of this kind in an epoch where all should be precise and definite, especially in constructional matters.

"We may now affirm, therefore, that a 'wrecker' is no longer a brutal and barbarous person, and that, before long our colleges will be teaching 'the art of demolition.'"

WHAT MAKES PEARS "GRITTY"

THE DELICATE FLESH OF A PEAR often contains stony or gritty particles. It has recently been discovered that this is not inherent in the nature of pears, or even of certain species, but is due to an insect whose scientific name is *Calocoris*, whose larvæ are hatched at the close of the vegetative season. This discovery is due to a French entomologist, Bernard Touvelot, the result of whose researches was recently, according to *Le Correspondent* (Paris), laid before the French Academy of Agriculture. We read:

"These larvæ feed upon the sap of the young leaves in the buds, no visible injury, however, being caused by this. But as soon as the blossoms have formed, the larvæ attack the newly set fruit, perforating it and feeding upon the juices.

"By the month of June they have ceased to attack the fruits, attacking the young shoots exclusively; by mid-July the *Calocoris* has reached the adult stage and disappears. At first the fruits which have been pricked exhibit, wherever the puncture has occurred, pustules having raised edges with white granulations in the center. In this manner there are formed little islands of hardened tissue; at whose level and immediate neighborhood the pulp undergoes scarcely perceptible growth, altho it grows very rapidly all around them. Little by little these islets appear to be burying themselves within the fruit, tho in reality it is the flesh of the fruit which grows and surrounds them. They begin to exhibit the aspect of little cupules whose cavity grows deeper day by day. At maturity a punctured fruit will have from three to ten of these pits within which are heaped little stony nodules, and with a diameter of about one-fourth of an inch.

"By patient research, M. Touvelot has learned not only the habits of this destructive insect, but that it is particularly sensitive to insecticides containing nicotine. He, therefore, recommends treatment with a solution of soap and nicotine, sprayed upon the budding leaves and the newly set fruit.

"In experiments in 1926, four applications were made in April and May, to lots of from 10 to 100 trees. The liquid was sprayed plentifully so as to thoroughly moisten not only the young leaves and fruit but the old bark surrounding them.

"The results were quite interesting. The lots treated on April 22 and May 2 produced 50 per cent. of uninjured fruit, while the control trees, sprayed at the same time, had hardly 10 per cent. The lots treated on April 15 and May 13 gave mediocre results, the first date being somewhat too early, and the latter too late."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AN INGRES EMERGES

JUST AS MODERNISTS IN MUSIC turn back to Mozart, perhaps as a relief from themselves, so the modern taste in painting finds its anodyne in Ingres. The clear outline of this painter is not unlike that of Mozart, tho we would not push the comparison too far. To understand what it is the modernist in art affects to admire if he doesn't actually copy, we may contemplate the portrait lately acquired by the Frick Collection, which eventually becomes the public property of the citizens of New York. No price is disclosed, so the merits of the picture will have to declare themselves with that additional glamour. The collection of the late Henry C. Frick, it will be recalled, will in time constitute a public museum, and this, according to *The American Art News*, includes many of the world's greatest masterpieces. Additions are made from time to time by the administrators of the estate. Besides the art objects themselves there is in process of formation a reference library of photographs of famous paintings, already one of the most complete in the world. Concerning the recent transaction, *The News* writes:

"The present purchase is the first to be announced since Mr. Frick's death, altho it is understood that other additions have been made. It is evident that the estate, in increasing a collection already magnificent, is maintaining the same high standards.

"The portrait of Madame d'Haussonville was completed in 1845 after it had been on the painter's easel for four years. It was begun, therefore, almost immediately upon his return from his second sojourn in Italy, after the favorable reception which his 'Stratonice' had received in Paris. Ingres was at the height of his power during the period which followed his final return to France, and the honors which hitherto had been granted grudgingly or not at all now came to him in full measure. When, in 1855, a collection of his works was exhibited in the Universal Exposition, he was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He was elected, also, a member of all of the great European academies, and was made a Senator of France.

"His fame and the appreciation of his work have both grown, and the few important paintings which are not already in museum collections are eagerly sought. Two of his earlier portraits, those of Monsieur and Madame Leblanc, the latter dated 1823, are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"The painting just acquired by the Frick Collection is one of the most charming of his portraits. The graceful pose of the figure, the superb balance of the composition, are comparable to his finest creations. Amazing, too, is the subordination of the intricate detail. Altho each element of the picture is rendered with almost photographic exactness, the effect of the canvas is one of ordered simplicity.

"Several studies and sketches were made for the portrait, and one of these is now in the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge. When the portrait was completed, Ingres wrote to Monsieur Marcotte (June 28, 1845), 'At last I have finished the portrait, which, having ceased to intrude upon my peace of mind, has proved a complete success during the four days it has been on exhibition in my home. Relatives, friends, especially the dear, good father, were delighted with it and did not raise the slightest objection to it. Finally, to crown the work, Monsieur Thiers came with the lady to view the portrait and remarked several times, humorously, 'Monsieur Ingres must have been in love with you, to have portrayed you thus.' But even this does not cause me to feel pride, in fact I think that I have hardly done justice to the beauty of this charming model.'



HARDLY JUSTICE TO THE CHARMING MODEL

This was what Ingres the painter said of his own work, tho Thiers thought he must have been in love with her to have portrayed her thus.

"The painting has been reproduced several times, and is cited in all of the important works on Ingres."

The *New York World* adds this comment:

"The purchase was negotiated through Wildenstein & Company, who obtained the picture directly from the family of the subject, who had kept it for more than eighty years. The price is not mentioned, but judging from the few Ingres sales that have occurred in recent years it may well have run into six figures in dollars.

"Books on Ingres and the period have frequently reproduced this portrait as representative of his finest achievement, and writers have joined in praising the pose of the figure, the balance of the composition, and the well-ordered simplicity of design."

LONDON LIKES ABIE AND HIS ROSE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CRITICS who have to justify their high calling by condemning "Abie's Irish Rose," we give here some English opinions of the piece which has just recently been produced in London. Out in the sticks—which is theatrical New York's term for "the road"—these foreign judgments will be of interest, because no part of the country probably has been overlooked by the six touring companies, and few can be found who haven't seen the play once. Those who make the journey to New York have included it in their amusements here, to see if it wasn't done better in "our own home town." The common verdict is that it was. Anyway, "Abie" has successfully negotiated a first week in London, tho English critics are wary about predicting a six years' run over there. "If you can imagine another 'Potash and Perlmutter'—with *Perlmutter* an excitable Irishman instead of a coreligionist of *Potash*—then you will have some idea of 'Abie's Irish Rose,'" says the *Westminster Gazette*, adding that "it has such comic characters, who are brought into such genuinely comic situations, that there is no reason why London should not receive it enthusiastically, even if it does not run over here for six years." The *Evening Standard* critic, Hubert Griffith, is imbued with agreeably democratic ideas:

"No play that delights millions of people is going to be without its virtues. 'Abie's Irish Rose' is founded on one or two situations that are irresistibly comic, several of its jokes are very good ones indeed, and its slabs of sentiment, tho crude enough to seem mildly amusing to hardened West-End theater-goers, are not actually perverse or nonsensical sentiment, but have a fair amount of truth and enlightenment on their side. In particular, the dialog between the Catholic priest and the Rabbi, pointing out that differences of creed when put to such tests as those of a battle-field have very little significance. This particular dialog (tho very badly written and worse acted) at least contained sentiments that most fair-minded people in the house must say 'Atta boy!' to.

"The situation is that *Abie*, son of old *Solomon Levi*, falls in love with an Irish girl, *Rosemary Murphy*. Knowing that a misalliance of this sort would break the old man's heart, or at least infuriate him to the point of cutting off supplies, she is introduced into the house as *Rose Murfinsky*. There is also, naturally enough, resentment on the other side. Old man *Murphy* has been told that his daughter has got hold of a nice Irish young gentleman, but arrives just as the Jewish marriage ceremony is in full blast.

"The plot includes three marriage ceremonies in all, one before a Rabbi, one before a Catholic priest, and one before a Methodist parson, a great number of jokes both laughing at and laughing with the habits of a Jewish household (some of the cream of them were unfortunately lost to those of us who did not understand Yiddish), and a concluding tableau of the two grandfathers united a year later under the Star of Bethlehem on a Christmas tree prepared for their newly born twin grandchildren.

"The main fault of the play, and a possible reason in itself why it will not run for six years over here, is that it was badly produced, or rather not produced at all. Mr. Joseph Greenwald, the old Jewish father, gives a very fine and richly amusing performance. But he is let go his own sweet way, and when he is not on the stage the play hangs fire like a damp squib until his reappearance.

"The dialogs between the young lovers and the dialogs between *Father Whalen* and the Rabbi are kept low and slow, and are often nearly inaudible. The great modern discovery of American

producing—the way to play alternate sentiment and farce so quickly together that the audience is actually kept guessing to know which is which (see 'Broadway')—is altogether missed."

One suggestion from *Punch* shows how less sensitive we are than our English relatives to jokes made on the subject of the



THE WEDDING ENSEMBLE AT "ABIE'S"

As Tom Titt pictures it in the *London Evening Standard*.

war. Such a wise-crack as "Where was he shot?" "Shot in the Argonne," would never carry a smile "over there":

"The gentle author might temper some of her lines about the war to our cold English hearts. There are ways of talking about it which simply won't do. She will have noticed at moments a deathly stillness among her audience. This does not mean that we were spellbound, but merely that we were desperately uncomfortable."

THE COVER—Stepping into a room of Frederick Carl Frieeseke's pictures, one "feels that a curtain has suddenly been drawn and a burst of sunlight let in." That is the general attribute given to this painter's work by Lorinda M. Bryant in her "American Pictures and Their Painters." The specimen we present is a little less brilliant than the usual example, for his works are mainly of the outdoor sunlight. But enough of the light of outdoors streams through the window to assist the little girl in her school tasks at which we see her studiously engaged. The outdoors has also entered in with the pot of flowers that stands on her table, and thus relieves the otherwise overliterary impression of the formidable stack of books at her left. Picture after picture by this artist, says Miss Bryant, "calls to mind sunlit verandas, old-fashioned gardens of hollyhocks and pinks, flooded with light; morning rooms open to the sun and late afternoon with everything quivering in the long lingering rays of a power spent. And color? A perfect riot of color so bewitched under the glare of light that one simply feels it without trying to define the quality." Not to overdo praise, Miss Bryant tells us that "drawing is not always a strong point with Mr. Frieeseke, but the artistic charm of personality is there. The artist is presenting daily scenes from a new standpoint with his angle of vision wholesome and pleasing, if at times a little dazzling. We all welcome new visions, even when they come from impossible probabilities; it is when improbable possibilities are forced on us that we rebel." The artist was born in Owosso, Michigan, April 7, 1874. Until the time of the great upheaval, not only his student days but his productive life were passed in Europe. He was a pupil of Constant, Laurens and of Whistler in Paris, tho his elementary art training was acquired in New York. His awards have been many.

MUSIC AND MANNERS

AS AN AFTERMATH of the opera season the New York *Evening Post* takes up the question of manners exhibited by our opera patrons. The chief complaint is against late-comers, but dropping in after the curtain rises so thoroughly permeates our whole theater life that we take it now as part of the evening ritual. Mr. Ernest Newman, when acting as guest critic here two years ago, singled the late-coming and early-going habit of opera-goers, particularly box-holders, as a conclusive sign that pretensions to musical culture were entirely spurious. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, it is noticed, shut the doors of the auditorium this year during the prelude to "Parsifal" and kept standing outside quite a crowd of late-comers to their subsequently expressed indignation. The matter is ventilated in the "Music Forum" of the *Evening Post*, conducted by Olga Samaroff. Nothing could have been better for her purpose than the letter of an indignant "American" who commits himself to cold print in this guise:

"My Dear Mme. Samaroff:

"Your Music Forum in the *Evening Post* seems the logical place for the discussion of such happenings as the outrageous action of Mr. Gatti-Casazza in keeping opera patrons who had paid high prices for tickets huddled together before closed doors, missing the most beautiful moment of 'Parsifal' last Friday.

"If Mr. Casazza were a German one might excuse him as having been brought up on 'verboten,' but, whatever he was brought up on, he need not think Americans will stand for being treated like a pack of children.

"When I buy a ticket for the opera I expect to be admitted to the opera when I choose. I know it is useless to address a protest to Mr. Casazza's waste-paper basket, but I hope you will print this expression of the well-founded indignation of a subscriber to your paper as well as a patron of music.—Thomas Benton."

An offset to this was to be found in another letter wherein the writer commended the act of Mr. Gatti-Casazza and only wished "the doors had been kept shut until the end of the first act, because while able to enjoy the prelude I lost much of the succeeding music through surrounding noises." Germany has successfully solved this problem, because besides being a music-loving people they are tractable to discipline. Toscanini is said to have introduced the reform at La Scala. But of us Miss Samaroff writes:

"The American is theoretically opposed to being 'educated' or 'disciplined.' He loves to rejoice in fancied freedom and it is the irony of fate that he, of all living men, should have prohibition thrust upon him. But perhaps we are intelligent enough as a race to realize that complete freedom ceases to exist when the human being comes into association with other human beings. The best form of freedom—or rather that which leads to the best results—is the voluntary assumption of the inevitable compromise necessitated by the common good.

"Let the American who wishes to wander in and out of the Metropolitan at will buy out the house for a whole performance and enjoy his freedom to his heart's content.

"But if he has bought only one ticket and there are several thousand other Americans in the auditorium who have taken the trouble to arrive punctually in order to see and hear a whole opera, it seems to me fair and reasonable that the management should protect the punctual majority against the unhappy disturbance created by an inconsiderate and unpunctual minority.

"As for the conductor, musicians of the orchestra and singers, there would undoubtedly be a great gain in artistic quality of performance if this element of disturbance were eliminated.

"The kernel of the matter is: Are there enough real music lovers among opera patrons in New York to support a change for the better in our habits and customs as an audience? Further experiment in that direction, especially at Wagner performances, would furnish the best answer.

"Bernard Shaw says: 'Englishmen never will be slaves; they are free to do whatever the Government and public opinion allow them to do.' This might just as well be said of Americans, and as long as the Government and public opinion clip our wings in other things as radically as they do, it seems to me we might resign ourselves to submit gracefully to a little discipline in the

interests of music if Mr. Gatti-Casazza finds the courage and the support to follow up the 'Parsifal' episode with further efforts in the direction of undisturbed opera performances.

"I would like to remind any opera-goer who sees in such efforts a menace to his liberty, of the story told of Wagner's experience when conducting an orchestra in Zurich. He noticed that a certain cellist in the orchestra not only played the cello part but often joined other instruments in playing passages where the cello had no business to be heard. Wagner rapped sharply on his desk and after remonstrating several times in vain, finally asked the cellist what on earth he meant by forcing the sound of his cello into a flute solo. The man replied with righteous indignation and offended dignity: 'I am a free-born Swiss, and I play for my pleasure.'

"Do my readers recall the backs of any free-born Americans, struggling into or out of coats that they have been obliged to contemplate instead of the Rhine-maidens or the dying Isolde?"

A JOURNALISTIC PLAY, "HOT OFF THE GRIDDLE"

TOPICAL PLAYS HAVE BECOME A SPECIALTY with us. We have outlived "What Price Glory," except in the movies, but there is the terrible example of "Chicago," a "satirical comedy" dealing with a murder trial in the Western metropolis, to which people are finding analogies in the Snyder case, enacted in the Queens court. Better still, there is "Spread Eagle," which imagines a possible war with Mexico and the public reactions thereto. The German stage, "more grown-up intellectually and esthetically" than ours, says Arthur Ruhl in the New York *Herald Tribune*, has "nothing quite like this snatching a theme from the head-lines in to-day's newspaper and throwing it on the stage, alive and kicking, something that a moment ago was a situation only apparent to a few insiders, or a vaguely felt public mood." Mr. Ruhl enlarges on his thesis:

"The special 'kick' of 'Spread Eagle' is, of course, very similar to that of 'What Price Glory?'—the exhilaration of being released from the bunk and blah that accompanies modern war (there was more of it in our country than in any other, partly because the arts of publicity, of 'selling' ideas to the public, have been carried farther here than anywhere else) into what seems, in contrast, a region of truth and honesty. Messrs. Brooks and Lister simply turn their eyes forward instead of backward and picture with a savage frankness similar to that of Messrs. Stallings and Anderson, how a war with Mexico might be precipitated for business reasons—and the irresistible avalanche of gush and poisonous sentimentality that would accompany it.

"As drama their offering—nearly always a good show—is uneven and open to a variety of criticism. Its last set drops into a hole and is pulled out by the desperate (and logically somewhat doubtful) expedient of having 'The Star-Spangled Banner' played off stage while the hero, cynically anti-war up to that moment, suddenly appears in khaki and bellows at the craven Wall Street magnate, who had brought intervention about, 'You ———, stand up!'

"Various complaints might be made of it, but in a case like this they seem scarcely worth making. 'Spread Eagle' is either a 'good show,' and let it go at that; or it is, for the reasons pointed out above, a very lively example of using the theater to blow off long-accumulated steam, and give the populace vicarious release from a long pent-up mood. Even its authors probably wouldn't insist on its being taken as a very serious example of dramatic art.

"If a play can be 'journalistic' and at the same time move logically and inevitably to an artistically true conclusion, so much the better, of course. But one of the encouraging things about stuff such as this is, one might almost say, its lack of finish—its proof that the theater is not a thing to be afraid of, to be monopolized by so-called wizards and esoteric insiders, but can be approached and used successfully even by novices when they have something real to say.

"It is an odd sensation for those whose memories are ten years old to see crowds of people paying good money, packing a large theater and laughing delightedly at sentiments which, if publicly expressed in 1917 by some unknown East Sider, would have landed him in Leavenworth.

"Did the war, then, teach people something? It apparently taught Mr. George S. Brooks and Mr. Walter B. Lister something. And also, apparently, to judge by the sympathetic reception given it, it must have taught these audiences something. How many were so taught? How many can look across frontiers and see enough of the other man's point of view not to be convinced by the first nonsensical editorial which appears in their pet newspaper the morning after some provocative act? Or not automatically to add their own ululations the moment the hate ballyhoo begins?"

SAVING MONEY ON WORDS

THE CAUSE OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING is not dead, however quiescent its advocates and defenders seem to have been in recent days. When President Roosevelt was leading the van, banner in hand, it seemed almost a winning fight; but lethargy, prejudice and a war has intervened, and other matters have held men's minds besides the simplification of our means of oral and written communication. Now we find a new advocate in the field in the person of Godfrey Dewey, vice-president of the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, who writes in the *New York Times*. We are urged to give heed to the fact that "the present spelling of English is incomparably the worst of any civilized language." For fifty years efforts have sprung up spasmodically toward reform; and, declares Mr. Dewey, "no new and valid argument against improving our present spelling has been advanced since the first meeting of the Spelling Reform Association at the Philadelphia Centennial." Indeed,

"The real obstacle to improvement lies not in the array of ancient arguments, still naively advanced, altho long since minutely analyzed and refuted by linguistic specialists. It lies, rather, in our familiarity with the present forms, in the inertia which dreads the effort of the change, undisturbed by even the most elementary knowledge of the linguistic facts or of the economic issue involved."

All that linguistic scholarship, both here and in Great Britain, has been able to advance has left the man in the street "serenely undisturbed or, at most, mildly amused." But the public does mind when its pocketbook is touched, and Mr. Dewey shows that the public has "an inescapable and readily measurable stake in the economic and educational consequences of our present English spelling, which touches directly every business, every home and every life." Mr. Dewey's article is written in the reformed style recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board:

"Take the most direct and obvious, and most easily measurable waste, the cost of writing and printing superfluous letters. My exhaustiv count and analisis of every word, every syllable, every sound, and every letter of 100,000 words of representativ English, shows that just one letter in six of our present conventional spelling is superfluous. That is, 100 average words comprizing 365 sounds, require 438 letters for their conventional spelling. (This estimate is based on the simple fonetic alfabet shown in Lincoln's speech. For some overseolarly proposals, the

saving would be about 7.5 per cent. les—an extremely important consideration.)

"Our annual printing bil for books and job printing, newspaper and periodical printing alone, is over two billion dollars. The annual cost of writing is more difficult to estimate, but can easily be proved to be greater than \$1,500,000,000 and is probably as great as the printing bil. Taking the minimum figures the direct annual saving in the United States alone, thru elimination of superflous letters, would be over \$600,000,000, and as the United States contains about 70 per cent. of the nativ English-speaking population of the world, the total saving from this source alone would run to \$850,000,000. And this is the direct mecanical saving of labor and material alone, taking no account of time and thought wasted thru uncertainty in spelling, consulting the dictionary, correcting spellings in copy and proof, and similar les tangible but very real losses.

"More profound in its social consequences, and quite sufficiently important financially, is the influence of our present spelling in the schools, particularly in the elementary grades. No one who has not dealt specifically at first hand with the problem can realize how serious are the confusion, discouragement and delay introduced into the first teaching of reading and writing of English by our present conventional spelling. So serious is this confusion and delay that educational experiments, from those of Leigh in St. Louis sixty years ago down to those of the Simplified Spelling Society in Great Britain, prove to-day beyond question that it is possible to teach children to read and write using a simple fonetic notation, make the transition gradually from this notation to the present conventional spelling, and arrive at a given standard of proficieny in the conventional spelling with a saving of at least one year out of the first four years of scool life, not one year of spelling clas, one year of scool life! and uniformly better results.

"Since under present conditions the necessary transition from fonetic spelling to conventional spelling requires about one-half of a scool year the possible saving of educational time already demonstrated, if this transition wer not necessary, is at least one and one-half scool years. This is a low average of the estimates made by the most competent authorities as to the educational time pos-

sible to be played by adoption of a fonetic spelling. A new series of experiments with carefully chosen control groups, using the simple fonetic alfabet herewith proposed, would unquestionably show a greater rather than a lesser saving.

"Our annual cost of education in the United States to-day exceeds \$2,000,000,000, of which more than \$1,250,000,000 is for the elementary scools. On the basis of actual enrolment in each grade and estimated per capita cost, the saving of the fourth grade and one-half the third grade would amount to over \$220,000,000, while the saving of time devoted to spelling alone thru the balance of the average educational career would amount to \$50,000,000 more. For the English-speaking world this figure would be \$385,000,000. This takes no account of the economic value of the pupil's time, which if devoted to gainful occupations (as, of course, it should not be) insted of to further education, would be worth about \$1,000,000,000 a year.

"The immense power of a world language for world unity, mutual understanding, and world cooperation has been recognized from the time of Babel down to the latest report of the Leag of Nations. For such a destiny English is incomparably fitted, both by its grammatie simplicity and its cosmopolitan vocabulary. The chief obstacle to such international use is its intricate and disordered spelling, which makes its written form almost a separate dialect or language, as irregular and difficult as the spoken language is simple and easy."

linķan'z getizburg spļc

forskor and sevn yīrz ago ar fāfārz brēt forķ en dīs kentinent ə nū nēśn, kōnstvd in libērti, and dēdikētd tū dī prēpozīlōn dāt əl mēn ar krētded tkwəl.

nū wī ar enģējd in ə grēt sivil wēr, testīg hwēfēr dāt nēśn, ər enī nēśn so kōnstvd and so dēdikētd, kan lōg endūr. wī ar mēt ɔn ə grēt batl-fīld ɔv dāt wēr. wī hav kum tū dēdikēt ə pōrśōn ɔv dāt fīld az ə fānəl restīg-plēs fēr fōz hū hīr ġēv dēr lāvz dāt dāt nēśn māt liv. it iz ɔltēģēfēr fītīg and prēpār dāt wī lūd dū dīs.

but in ə lārjēr sens, wī kanēt dēdikēt — wī kanēt kōnsikrēt — wī kanēt halo — dīs grand. dī brēv mēn, livīg and dēd, hū strūgd hīr, hav kōnsikrētd it fār əbuv ar pūr pāwēr tū ad ər dītrakt. dī wūld wīl līt not nēr lōg rīmēmār hwēt wī sē hīr, but it kan never fōrģet hwēt dē dīd hīr. it iz fēr us, dī livīg, rāfār, tū bī dēdikētd hīr tū dī unfīnīšt wūrķ hwīġ dē hū fēt hīr hav dūs fār so nobli advānst. it iz rāfār fār us tū bī hīr dēdikētd tū dī grēt task rīmēnīg bīfōr us — dāt frēm dīz ɔnārd dēd wī tēk inkrist dīvōlōn tū dāt kēz fēr hwīġ dē ġēv dī last ful mezūr ɔv dīvōlōn; dāt wī hīr hāli rīzēlv dāt dīz dēd šal nēt hav dād in vēm; dāt dīs nēśn, undēr ġēd, šal hav ə nū burġ ɔv frīdōm; and dāt ġūvērnmēt ɔv dī pīpl; bā dī pīpl, fēr dī pīpl, šal nēt pērīš frēm dī urġ.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH

Compare this "fonetic" version with the straight English and note the saving in the printer's bill due to economy of letters. The "alfabet" shown above is the one adopted for the teaching of English pronunciation to beginners.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW THE PROTESTANT PRESS TAKE THE SMITH LETTER

THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE," says a Catholic commentary on the Smith-Marshall correspondence concerning the New York Governor's loyalty to the Constitution and his Church, and the lay press which we recently quoted were almost unanimous in applauding the Governor's letter, but there are still Protestants who fear that a Catholic in the White House would be a menace to the American system. That Governor Smith himself is absolved by his own record of all suspicion is very generally admitted, even by those Protestants who disagree with his political policies. Indeed, some of the comment, all of which is friendly and on a high plane, speaks of him as an "American Catholic" who has been liberalized under the American system, but who has not disposed of the doubts regarding the election of a Roman Catholic to the presidency. Governor Smith's declaration leaves no room for the suspicion that his allegiance would be divided, says the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist). "Doubtless his declaration is true of the convictions of a great many of the laymen of the Catholic Church, as liberalized and Americanized by their experience in the conditions of church life as they prevail in the United States." But the question of the belief of Catholics, says this leading Methodist organ, has never been the issue, and it adds this tart comment:

"The crux of the matter is the political activities of the hierarchy. What they do as of right in Europe and Latin America they may be expected to attempt in the United States, if they ever have the opportunity. Until the hierarchy sets its name to such a creed as that which Governor Smith has announced for himself, and until it proves its sincerity by ceasing to defend the intolerant acts of its fellow hierarchs in other lands, intelligent Americans can not be assured that the liberties of their country will be entirely secure in the hands of a man who has bowed the knee to the Roman throne."

Governor Smith "seems much better qualified to bear witness to his own loyalty to the American Constitution than he is to set forth the actual Roman doctrine of the relation of Church and State," says the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* (Methodist). His creed, thinks the *Pittsburgh* journal, "is that of a liberal American Catholic," and

"One result of the controversy which these letters have precipitated, and which is quite certain to be prolonged, will be the thorough committal of Roman Catholics to this liberal or American view of the relation of Church and State in this country. In fact, for a long time Catholics have been seeking to impress upon the people of this country that they have fully accepted the Constitution and the view of the relation of Church and State which is involved in such acceptance."

The full import of Governor Smith's letter, thinks *The Congregationalist*, has not yet been grasped. This import is that "here in America Roman Catholic authority, theory and practise are being profoundly modified—so much so that it becomes apparent that there is developing in this country a Catholicism that, except in its historic associations and in its formal connections, is more American than Roman." The fundamental questions in dispute, thinks *The Congregationalist*, are still in the air, but it seems to this journal not too much to say that Governor Smith's declaration "marks in the minds and attitudes of a vast number of American Catholics the emergence of a Catholicism that is American rather than Roman." As far as Governor Smith's personal convictions are concerned, says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), the statement may be

regarded as "highly satisfactory." But *The Presbyterian* very much questions "whether Governor Smith speaks as a good, well-instructed Catholic when he utters this confession of his faith," and says: "We would be glad to believe that the Roman hierarchy approves Governor Smith's declaration of Roman Catholic faith and practise as regards the separation of Church and State, and as regards our public school system, for instance, but see no good reason for so believing." *The Baptist*, too, does not doubt the sincerity of Governor Smith or the loyalty of millions of American Catholics, but still hesitates about supporting "any movement that would give the Vatican any closer connection with the White House than it now has." The question is not one that can be disposed of by the declaration of a few Americans, Catholic or non-Catholic, declares *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), which says that "honest doubt" or even "thoughtful discussion of the bedrock principles and historic practises of the Catholic Church in its relation to the political state" have been at "the risk of being called a fanatic and charged with intolerance." Governor Smith's statement, thinks this leading Christian journal, "is only a bare beginning toward a discussion and clarification of the subject."

"Some of the implicates of what he says run deeply counter to much of the historical and traditional dogma and practise of his own Church. Just how far the Catholic Church in America would assent to his position is a question upon which the rest of the nation have a right to receive much light and confirmation. It is in no spirit of unfriendliness toward the Roman Catholics that they ask it. People see no reason why we should not all be as free to discuss the inherent nature and defects of the Catholic Church as we are to discuss the nature and defects of our Protestant churches."

Strangely enough, it may appear to some, criticism comes from the High Church wing of the Episcopal Church, which is often looked upon as the half-way house to Rome. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), which is Anglo-Catholic, argues that in order to make his position absolutely certain Governor Smith should have used "right" instead of "power" when he said: "I recognize no power in the institutions of my Church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution." "Power" is an ambiguous term in this connection, says *The Living Church*. "That the temporal power of the Papacy is wholly gone is a matter of common knowledge. But that the Roman Catholic Church maintains a continuous protest against the fact is equally notorious." The Episcopal journal continues:

"It is not Protestants or Ku Klux who have created these anxieties; it is the long series of official utterances on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. Governor Smith has not made it really clear whether he accepts those utterances as binding upon his conscience or not, neither is it in evidence whether his Church would condemn him if he declared that he did not."

"The most that can be said for Governor Smith's statement, therefore, is that it places him in direct conflict with the official position of his Church; and that is an unsatisfactory condition in which to leave the matter."

Several Bishops of the Methodist Church, Northern and Southern, responding to a request of the *New York Times* for their views, praise Governor Smith for his sincerity and courage, but some take sharp issue with him with respect to the doctrines of the Catholic Church in their relation to the State. To Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of Chicago, Governor Smith's reply seems "clear, fair and straightforward." Bishop H. A. Boaz, of Little Rock, Arkansas, does "not doubt the Governor's

sincerity," but does "question the correctness of his position on divided loyalties." Bishop H. M. Du Bose, Bristol, Tennessee, accords to Governor Smith "the judgment of candor and honesty in his reply to the Marshall letter," but can not "accept it as a settlement of the merits of the ecclesiastical issues involved." Nevertheless, Bishop Du Bose "can conceive of Governor Smith or other Roman Catholic officials as conscientiously supporting the Constitution of the United States in the administration of the high offices of trust, despite the facts of history." Bishop Richard J. Cooke, Athens, Tennessee, wonders if Governor Smith "repudiates the papal condemnations of the rights and power of civil government," and says, "the religious struggle in France some years back which finally resulted in the separation of Church and State is an interesting commentary on what seems to be the difference between the authoritative declarations of the Vatican and the popular teachings of its representatives." Bishop John M. Moore, Dallas, Texas, thinks that Governor Smith's statement of his "American Catholicism and his attitude toward the public school is satisfactory, but they do not harmonize with widely published declarations from the Roman Catholic hierarchy regarding requirements of his Church."

However, there are representative Protestants who accept Governor Smith's letter as a conclusive answer to the charges that a Catholic could not sit in the White House without being under political influence from the Vatican. The Rev. Dr. Justin W. Nixon, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in Rochester, New York, reputed to be an outstanding leader and authority on canonical law among Protestant churches in Rochester, regards Governor Smith's letter as an event "which is of fundamental significance for the peace and integrity of our common American life." As Dr. Nixon is quoted further in a dispatch to the *New York Times*, he says:

"Religious liberty on this continent is not primarily a Protestant, but an American achievement. Governor Smith has simply borne witness to his fundamental Americanism and indirectly to the modifying influence of that Americanism upon the traditional thought of his Church."

So far as Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, and editor of *The Christian Herald*, is concerned, Governor Smith's reply is satisfactory, the only hindrance to his candidacy for President being the Governor's stand on Prohibition. Writing in *The Christian Herald*, Dr. Poling says:

"Accepting Alfred E. Smith's personal statement, which we believe is the vital political sentiment of American Catholics generally, may we now take down our fences of distrust which have stood in Governor Smith's way to the White House? Not unless we choose to repudiate Prohibition, and to view with equanimity the withdrawal of a sovereign Commonwealth from the national concert of law enforcement."

No mean praise for Governor Smith's stand comes from *The Christian Leader* (Universalist), which in doctrine is at the nether pole from the Catholic Church, and we quote:

"In arguing for the equality of all citizens before the law and against the proscription of Catholics, we have said that not only the rights of Catholics were endangered by intolerance, but the rights of non-Catholics. There can be no political safety for any citizen until there is safety for every citizen. To deprive one person of his rights unfairly, by that much endangers the rights of all."

"We let Catholics pay taxes, enlist in our army, lay down their lives for the flag, and then propose to say to them, 'The highest office you can not hold because in the very nature of the case you must be disloyal.' It has been monstrous, how monstrous has not been realized until Governor Smith spoke."

"The question as to whether Alfred E. Smith ought to be nominated and, if nominated, elected to the presidency of the United States is a totally different question. On that we express no opinion. But as a Universalist, a believer in that common brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, we express our gratitude to Governor Smith for the service he has rendered to fundamental religion and plain elementary morality."

"Hearty congratulations" on his "complete and overwhelming reply to Mr. Marshall, especially on its admirable spirit and on its final paragraph" come from Bishop Boyd Vincent, Episcopal, of Southern Ohio, to Governor Smith, and on the same day Dr. J. H. Melish, a Brooklyn rector, said: "Not by the logic of his Church will Alfred E. Smith be governed, but by the religion of his Church and by the Constitution of his country and by his own conscience. He has made the same answer that any intelligent Protestant would make and therefore Protestants ought to give him their hearty approval." In its turn, *The Churchman*, liberal Episcopal organ, congratulates both Bishop Vincent and Dr. Melish, and says: "Governor Smith has made a clarifying contribution to the religious and political thought of America. With excellent spirit he has spoken strong words in behalf of that good-will without which religion is denied and politics debased."

DARTMOUTH'S DISBELIEVERS

DARTMOUTH IS PROUD OF ITS DISBELIEVERS, says *The Dartmouth*, the college's undergraduate daily newspaper, in commenting on the statement that the "Wah Who Wahs" are the most "irreligious" of undergraduate bodies. In a recent poll of 100 widely separated colleges, conducted by the Church Advertising Department of the International Advertising Association—mentioned in these pages April 30—Dartmouth made the least orthodox showing. Ninety-eight per cent. of the whole number of students polled affirm a belief in God. To the nine questions asked, 87 per cent. of the answers are "yes," the affirmative in each case being an indication of orthodoxy. Dartmouth College made the least orthodox showing, only 52 per cent. of the answers here being "yes." Of course, ironically comments *The Dartmouth*, under the caption, "The Heathen College," Dartmouth undergraduates are nothing but heathens. The editorial continues:

"Our space is too limited to go into a discussion concerning the asininity of religious questionnaires. How people can expect to get definite answers from questions which have puzzled thinkers for centuries, and which have never been answered in a manner satisfactory to every one, is beyond our comprehension. We have seen few educated men who were certain of anything, and we consider it an insult to our intelligence to be asked to condense our views on religion to nine or ten words."

"But we are willing to ignore that aspect of the recent questionnaire and to consider the results seriously, inasmuch as they concern this college. Our first question is, what other ninety-nine colleges were included in the survey? We find that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Brown have been permitted to think what they choose without having the results broadcasted. We find that Dartmouth has been compared with a college which prepares for the Catholic priesthood. The opinion of New England manufacturers regarding free trade might just as well have been compared to that of Kansas farmers. We see little need of a questionnaire to determine whether or not Dartmouth is more irreligious than a denominational college."

"Dartmouth has always been known as a liberal college. Graduate and undergraduate alike take pride in the freedom of thought that is permitted here. It is almost as much a feature as a good football team. Dartmouth students, when asked about something which involves a conservative element of our civilization, take great pleasure in championing the most radical aspect of the situation. How else could they show that they are attending a liberal college? When this tendency is brought to bear on the religious question, it is only to be expected that Dartmouth shows a large percentage of atheists and agnostics. Dartmouth is proud of her disbelievers."

"Of course these considerations will never occur to the shoe-clerk reading the evening paper on his way home from work. He will see that Dartmouth is the most 'irreligious' college in the country. He will be expecting, most any day, to hear that a tornado has wiped out the town of Hanover, if he happens to know that Dartmouth College is located in Hanover. And we have the Church Advertising Department of the International Advertising Association to thank for this attitude."

THE NATIONS' INFAMY

A THRILL OF HORROR runs through the correspondents at Geneva at the revelations in the report of the League of Nations' Commission on the white-slave traffic, news of which lately began to filter through the press. The United States and England are not included among the offenders in the report, which H. J. Greenwall, special correspondent of the London *Daily Express*, describes as "one of the most terrible indictments against humanity ever compiled." The chiefly surprising point is that certain among the so-called civilized nations are said to countenance, if they do not openly connive at, the deliberate and profitable barter in agony and shame. The names of these nations are not divulged, and the London *Times* is moved by the appalling iniquity of the international trade in women to urge the League to "pursue the destruction of this traffic to the end," and not to conceal, as it has concealed, the names of those countries which countenance the evil, including those which, altho signatories to the international conventions for its suppression, have not acted up to their obligations.

The report is the result of an investigation in twenty-eight countries, spread over three years. The commission is headed by Dr. William F. Snow, an American. The American Social Hygiene Bureau contributed the money for research, and the American Hygiene Association loaned staff members for the inquiry. All were formally thanked by the Council of the League of Nations.

Altho, according to the report, as it is quoted in the British press, and to some extent in the press of this country, international conventions to deal with the evil have succeeded in causing the traffic to be "probably less extensive than it used to be," it is admitted that it is still "extensive." It is said to go outward from Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, and Turkey to Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Egypt, and North Africa. Four classes profit from the trade, while the victim receives ill treatment, virtual slavery, and, in the end, a dishonored grave in an alien land.

How extensive the traffic is may be surmised from the fact that 5,000 persons interested in commercialized vice were interviewed by the investigators. From piecemeal quotations from the report, which was "released" a little at a time, we learn, for instance, that in Mexico the traffic is real slavery, agents buying and selling women and making a profit on every transaction. Proprietors of tolerated vice in Uruguay import their victims wholesale from Europe, the victims coming mainly from cabarets in Hungary, Austria, and Germany. The movement of tourists is also followed. Women are imported into Egypt, Tunis, and Algiers for the winter season, and then are sent elsewhere for the summer. Stark tragedy stares at us from the page which reports that a troupe of fifteen girls, all under age, were taken by a German woman to dance in an Athens cabaret. Seven of them were sent home in a "pitiable condition," to relate how they were

forced into vice to save themselves from starvation. Another troupe of four girls was sent to Buenos Aires and was there stranded. One committed suicide, another attempted suicide to save herself from starvation, a third disappeared, and a fourth accepted the situation forced on her. The commission reports evidence that white-slave procurers, who pose as theatrical agents, have offices in Belgrade, Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Marseilles, Paris, Vienna, and Zagreb. Portugal is cited as one of the worst countries in respect to the traffic. There those given over to commercialized vice range in age from sixteen to twenty.

Many snares are laid to entrap unwary girls and women. Bogus matrimonial agencies and bogus employment agencies bait many victims.

Licensed commercialized vice is found to be the chief cause of the white-slave traffic. The supply of the necessary victims is kept up by importation. Some of them, we read, know why they are being imported; others do not. Few fully understand the conditions before them. In foreign lands—friendless, ignorant of the laws and of the language—they are practically defenseless. The report invites Gov-

ernments to defend their nationals by providing that girls under a certain age should not be permitted to accept engagements to go abroad without official examination and approval of the conditions required by the employing agency. Governments also are reminded that it is their duty to see that the places of entertainment to which foreign entertainers are brought are properly conducted.

There are obvious difficulties to be overcome in wiping out this filthy stain on civilization. The task can not be accomplished, notes the London *Times*, without the general support of a number of independent and sovereign States whose standards of thought and practice are not all upon the same level. It took years to wipe out the slave trade, but to-day the reformers have better machinery at command than had the abolitionists. There is publicity, and, pleads *The Times*:

"Surely in such a cause it should be used to applaud the active promoters of reform, to shame and stimulate the sluggish, and to hold up to infamy the incorrigible patrons of iniquity. Each country should be called upon to answer for itself before the conscience of the world and have judgment according to its works. For the wretches actually engaged in the traffic, and particularly for 'the principals' to whom it brings unholy wealth, no punishment can possibly be too severe. A first proof in any nation of abhorrence for this particularly base and sordid form of cruelty should be to see that its municipal laws are sufficient to inflict condign punishment on these criminals and on their agents; the next, to see that these laws are enforced with the vigilant severity so vile a crime demands. The League has more power than any human organization ever had to pursue the destruction of this traffic to the end. It has only to tell the whole truth and the world will insist upon action. To keep back, after due warning, the names of any States which might acquiesce, or connive, in the continuance of the evil would be little short of complicity in their guilt. The League has begun well, but it must go forward much more resolutely if it is to satisfy the conscience of Christendom."

THE LAYMAN

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

LEAVE it to the ministers, and soon the church will die,
Leave it to the women-folk—the young will pass it by.
For the church is all that lifts us from the coarse and selfish mob,
And the church that is to prosper needs the layman on the job.

Now a layman has his business, and a layman has his joys,
But he also has the training of his little girls and boys;
And I wonder how he'd like it if there were no churches here,
And he had to raise his children in a Godless atmosphere?

It's the church's special function to uphold the finer things,
To teach that way of living from which all that's noble springs;
But the minister can't do it, single-handed and alone,
For the laymen of the country are the church's cornerstone.

When you see a church that's empty, though its doors are opened wide,
It is not the church that's dying. It's the laymen who have died;
For it's not by song or sermon that the church's work is done,
It's the laymen of the country who for God must carry on.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

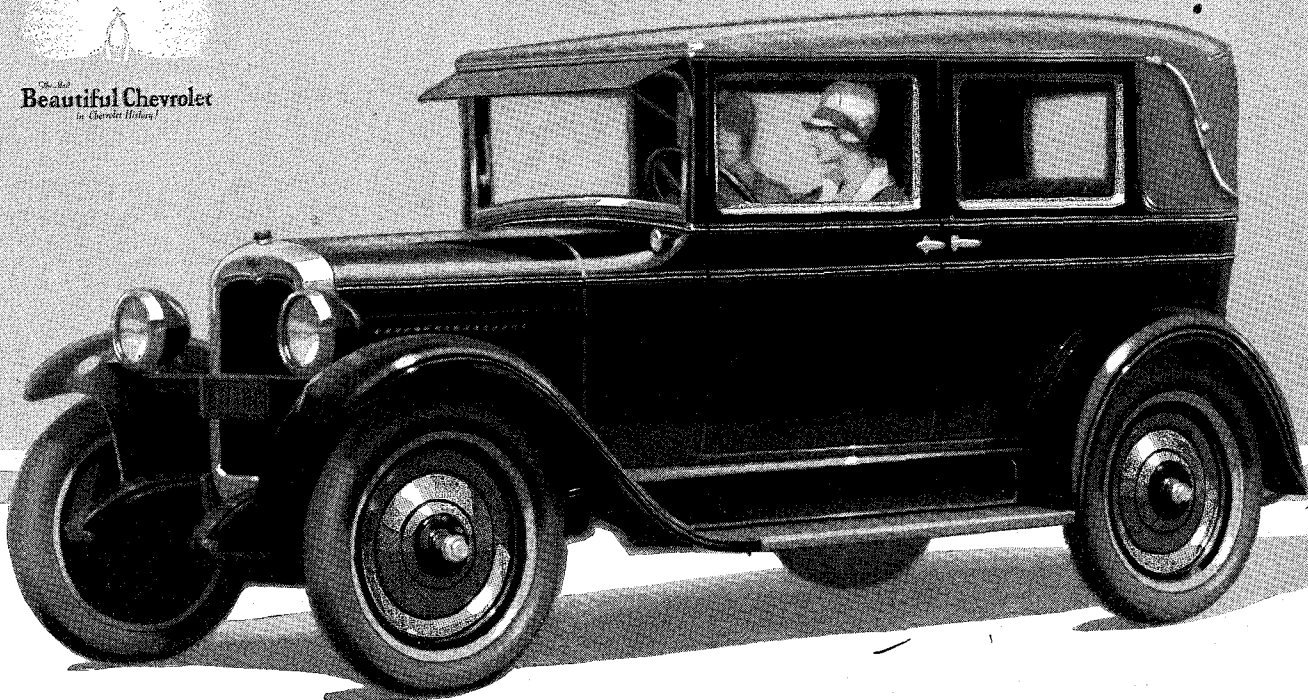
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CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE following may be viewed as a prayer outside of creed; and its authorship is evidently by the daughter of the famous actor. It appears in the *May Scribner's*:

PRAYER TO THE FLORENCE MADONNA

BY CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER

Mary, most serenely fair,
Hear an unbeliever's prayer.

Nurtured in an austere creed,
Sweetest Lady, she has need

Of the solace of your grace;
See the tears that stain her face

As she kneels to beg your love,
You whom no one taught her of.

Tender me the secret art
How you ponder in your heart

All the turns of soul and mind
Of this thing called womankind,

Never telling any one,
Smiling gently at your Son.

Mary of a thousand graces,
Show me how to find such places

As the countries where you dwell,
(Woman too I shall not tell).

Let me too know Tuscan rills,
Little Perugino hills,

Glades that man-saint never trod,
Too serene for even God,

Where wee common flowers grow
That quiet painters seem to know

Twine into your garlands best.
Mary, let me be your guest.

I am lonely, I am tried
By this ever-surging tide

That they tell me I should breast.
Is it sin to pray for rest?

Surely yours was not a life
Filled with struggle, filled with strife;

What you did was little known
Once your Son was weaned and grown.

Nothing that you ever said
Down the centuries has spread. . . .

Merely that a creature mild
Married God and had a child,

That she tended him with pride,
That she sorrowed when he died,

That her life to peace was given,
So they made her Queen of Heaven.

Teach me in a world that ever
Prizes only what is clever

How to see with lowered eyes,
How to hide that I am wise,

How receive and how impart
The quiet language of the heart,

How to wait and how to will,
How to love divinely still.

Mary, most serenely fair,
Hear an unbeliever's prayer.

Sickened by a world of greed,
Tranquil Lady, she has need

Of the beauty of your grace;
See the tears that stain her face

As she kneels to beg your love,
You whom no one tells her of.

AMEN.

THREE poems of the seven included in "Copy 1927" (D. Appleton) deal with after life. This is an anthology of stories, plays, poems and essays of the Writers' Club of Columbia University whose members are the advanced students in the courses in creative writing. We cite the three because it seems that so large a proportion of the whole dwelling on death is significant:

APRIL

BY ETHEL BRAXTON BAKER

What shall I do when April comes
Green-robed and blossom-crowned
If I should hear a robin call
To me beneath the ground?
I shall not mind the loneliness
Or the murky darkness round,
But oh, I pray that I may be
Laid deep, too deep for sound.

WHEN I GET TO HEAVEN

BY RUTH E. HOPKINS

When I get to Heaven I
Shall dance upon my toes;
(Just what the winged ones will say
Only God knows.)

And only those who love a light
Moving without sound—
Only they will notice me
Pirouetting 'round.

And those who know the still spell
Of rhythm's loveliness,
The ecstasy that I shall feel
Only they can guess.

Oh, will it be a strange thing,
In Heaven, if I do
This thing that I never could
But always wanted to?

PHILLIDA

BY PARMENIA MIGEL

Lo! She will never wake,
Who sleeps so charmed a sleep.
No light will ever break
Into that quiet deep.

No serenade at dawn
Will call her from her bed.
Phillida now has gone
To dwell among the dead.

Her tapestry half done
Waits by the lattice door,
All faded in the sun
Of half a year or more.

The climbing roses twine
Round her deserted bower;
No maiden prunes the vine,
No lover plucks the flower.

All things on her attend,
While she still sleeping lies.
A charm no love can end
Hath closed Phillida's eyes.

AN intricate meter, but a smooth rhythm, and unhackneyed pictures like the one in the second line of the third stanza—things one continually finds in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

DEPARTURE

L. A. G. STRONG

Swiftly the world retreats,
The wind blows cold, and the beats
Of the heart's red rising and falling sea grow slow:
And the weary, experienced bird makes ready
to go.

For deep in her clouded eyes
Is moving the first gray gleam of a lonelier tide:
She can see a forsaken rock, under wide
And shadowy skies.

Her spirit is stirred
As pale new sunbeams lace the hurrying sea:
An exhilaration wakes in the heart of the bird,
She is free, she is free.

Once again from the trial, again
From the hard meditations, the burning of beauty
and pain,
She remembers a fortunate island far in the West,
The beat of predestinate wings, the spray on her
breast.

Then her eyes light suddenly up, and her wings
unfold;

The dark dreams fall away:
Earth is forgotten and faded, the last faint hold
Lost in a sundering throb and a shower of spray.

It may seem a hard gospel to some; if so,
other things on this page will offer an anodyne. This from *The Atlantic Monthly* (May):

BIRTHRIGHT

BY FRANCES BEATRICE TAYLOR

He shall walk in terrible, holy places,
Dreams shall take their toll of him, grief her part;
But the gods said, weeping, weeping, hiding their
faces,

"What shall the splendor profit a broken heart?"

He shall know tears and laughter for his fellows,
He shall know dawn, before the dawn-winds stir;
Before the autumn's bitter bracken yellows,
Or the year breaks, he shall have word of her.

Sorrow and joy shall walk with him together,
Hunger shall be his portion, and new scars,
And yet alone he must go in the greening weather—
No other shall be with him under the young stars.

When the late sun passes in flame and color,
He must cry out aloud for pity and pain;
The world's loves shall hurt him, and the world dolor;
Beauty shall smite him, again, and again and
again.

Yet shall he stand, unfearing, in heavenly places,
Who climbs and climbs though the stripes on
his soul be seven;
But the gods said, weeping, weeping, hiding their
faces,

"We have not heard whether there be a heaven."

IN *The Bookman*, Mr. Weaver writes
this as if a valedictory. Perhaps it's true
that the young with us grow old too soon:

TO YOUTH

BY JOHN V. A. WEAVER

This I say to you:
Be arrogant! Be true!
True to April lust that sings
Through your veins. These sharp springs
Matter most. . . . Afteryears
Will be time enough for sleep . . .
Carefulness . . . and tears. . . .

Now, while life is raw and new,
Drink it clear, drink it deep!
Let the moonlight's lunacy
Tear away your cautions. Be
Proud, and mad, and young, and free!
Grasp a comet! Kick at stars
Laughingly! Fight! Dare!
Arms are soft, breasts are white,
Magic's in the April night—

Never fear, Age will catch you,
Slow you down, ere it dispatch you
To your long and solemn quiet. . . .

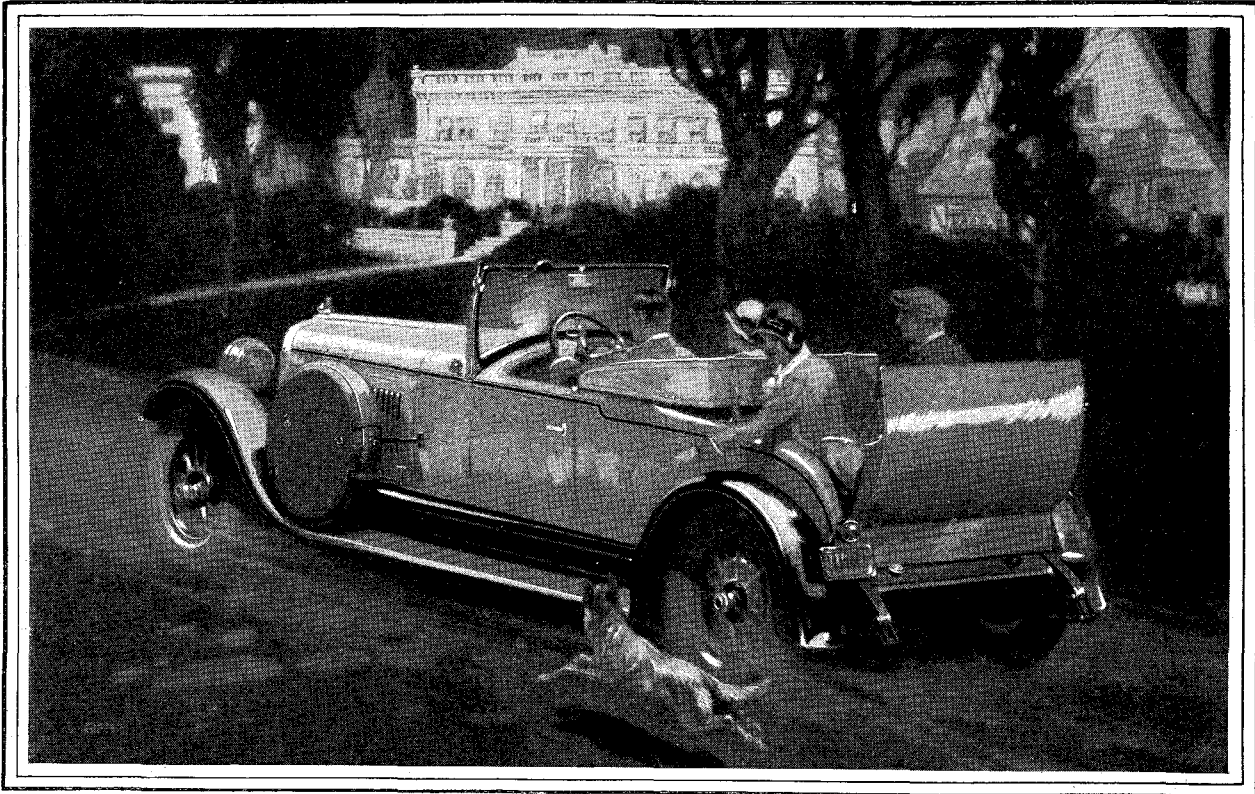
What will matter then the riot
Of the lilacs in the wind?
What will mean—then—the crush
Of lips at hours when birds hush?

Purple, green and flame will end
In a calm, grey blend.

Only . . . graven in your soul
After all the rest is gone
There will be the ecstasies . . .
Those alone. . . .



The New and Finer PONTIAC SIX



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Ever since Pontiac Six flashed into the market, folks have been wondering, "When will Oakland build a sport roadster on the Pontiac chassis? How soon will Pontiac Six power, speed, beauty and endurance be offered in a dashing, low-swung two to four passenger type?"

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Sport Roadster (4-pass.)	775
Sport Cabriolet (4-pass.)	835
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De Luxe Landau Sedan	975
De Luxe Panel Delivery	770
De Luxe Screen Delivery	760
De Luxe Delivery Chassis	585

Oakland Six, \$1025 to \$1295. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the liberal General Motors Time Payment Plan.

the commonplace is everything else about the car—gray shark grain leather upholstery, nickel-plated windshield side arms, a completely removable top of double texture gray—and a swanky, flaring rear deck with a spacious disappearing rumble seat!

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General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd.—Pontiac Division—Oshawa, Ontario

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

JOHN CHINAMAN AS THE WORLD'S OLDEST FARMER

EVERY INCH OF LAND under anxious and intensive cultivation—such, we gather from a pains-taking observer, is the key-note of human existence in the precious arable regions of the vast country where one-fourth of this planet's people are now embroiled in a complicated struggle for national self-assertion. We are invited to picture a rice-field “no larger than a small room,” but duly “surrounded by its own little dam a foot high.” Nor is that the limit of John Chinaman's genius for miniature farming, for we are reminded that Prof. Edward A. Ross, traveling in the interior, beheld rice-fields “no larger than a dining-table, and even one bearing its crop, surrounded by its rim and holding water, yet scarcely larger than a good-sized napkin.” Under the title, “Farmers Since the Days of Noah,” Mr. Adam Warwick, a much-traveled student of Chinese conditions, writing in *The National Geographic Magazine* for April, relates these and many other extraordinary facts about the ancient art of agriculture as practised with infinite patience and economy in war-torn China. Mr. Warwick's article is illustrated with a superb collection of photographs, some of the most striking of which it is our privilege to present here. As the eyes of the world may be on China for many a long day, as it erupts in convulsive travail to force itself as an equal into the family of nations, Mr. Warwick's lucid exposition of its really remarkable success in the fundamental business of agriculture will be of more than passing interest. He points out that, “with no strong central government, but only a vacillating administration over which rival war-lords scrap like dogs over a bone; with none of the advantages of scientific bureaus for the study of soils, crops, and weather conditions, China, nevertheless, stands in the world to-day, just as it did, according to Ptolemy, two thousand years ago, as a land of plenty, inhabited by a quarter of the human race.” And this enviable position, Mr. Warwick continues, China owes to “the note of permanent agriculture struck by its husbandmen when our ancestors were skin-clad nomads.” And we read on:

In China this is all the more significant, for its soil has been cultivated since the days of Noah, and has supported the densest population in the world through millenniums of history longer and more checkered than our own.



Photograph copyrighted by the National Geographic Society

WHERE IT RAINS “CHOW MIEN”

This, at all events, is the “mien”—usually spelled “mein” on American chop-suey-restaurant menus—hung up to dry. It is a variety of noodles, or vermicelli, and its production in quantity is an important consequence of the Chinese farmer's devotion to his job.

The Chinese are able to live on their small holdings only by reason of favorable climatic conditions, the fertility of the soil, effective agricultural methods, extreme personal economy, and the small taxes taken by the State.

That wise old Emperor, K'ang Hsi, in honor of the fifty years' jubilee of his reign, in 1711 A. D., issued a decree saying that “as the population of the Empire increased, the amount of arable land did not increase,” and that the land tax should, therefore, be estimated on the census of that year and should never be increased. It never was.

In 1753 the total revenue from the land tax stood at taels 29,000,000, or about \$22,000,000 in gold, and in 1900 taels 27,000,000 were collected from the same source, the decrease being accounted for by the calamities of the preceding years.

If the week-end traveler in China gets the idea from looking out of train windows that he is in a land of continuous farms and vegetable gardens, his impressions are largely due to the fact that wherever cultivation is possible it is highly intensive, and that not an inch which might be used is wasted.

Nor is any toil or trouble considered too great that brings a return in foodstuffs, as may be judged by such expedients as truck gardens planted on rafts covered with soil and anchored in the midst of rivers; as fields actually reclaimed from the ocean beach, where hardy maize dips its roots almost in the sea; and as patches of steep hillslope leveled with enormous labor and sometimes built up on three sides with stone walls.

The working of a Chinese farm depends entirely upon personal human labor and, generally, upon that of one family.

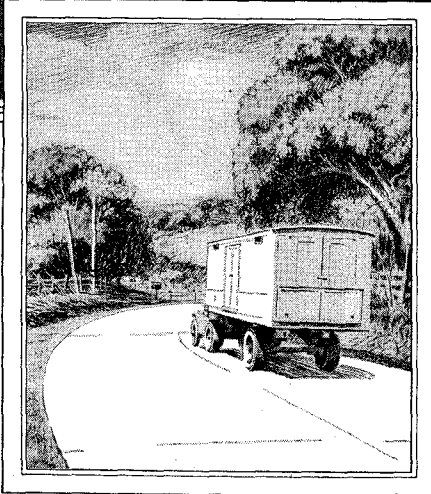
The fields of China, as already pointed out, have been cultivated for several thousand years by the same methods without overtaxing their resources. This remarkable fact is due to certain peculiarities of the soil itself, plus very careful working, guided by the experience of centuries.

“When we reflect upon the depleted fertility of our own older farm lands,” as Prof. F. H. King remarks, “comparatively few of which have seen a century's service, and upon the enormous quantity of mineral fertilizers which are being annually applied to them in order to secure paying yields, we can not but admire how the Chinese have managed to maintain so well the first condition of farming—soil fertility—and to solve the problem of soil exhaustion, one of the most fundamental, difficult, and vital problems of all civilized people.”

Perhaps the greatest agricultural triumph of the Chinese farmer is his knowledge and use of natural fertilizers. He can not afford—nor, in many places, could he obtain them, even were he able to pay the price—expensive phosphates and nitrates commercially prepared.

Statistics show that “the international concessions of the city

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of Shanghai sold to one Chinese contractor for \$31,000 gold the privilege of collecting 78,000 tons of waste from the local drains and of removing it to the country for sale to farmers." A flotilla of canal boats is engaged throughout the year in this service.

In the West, and more especially in the United States, "man," to quote Professor King again, "is the most extravagant accelerator of waste the world has ever endured. His withering blight has fallen upon every living thing within his reach, himself not excepted, and his besom of destruction in the uncontrolled hands of a generation has swept into the sea soil-fertility which only centuries of life could accumulate. . . .

"On the basis of the data of Wolff, Kellner, and of Carpenter, or of Hall, the people of the United States and of Europe are (yearly) pouring into the sea, lakes, and rivers, and into the underground waters, from 5,794,300 to 12,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, 1,881,900 to 4,151,000 pounds of potassium, and 777,200 to 3,057,600 pounds of phosphorus per million of adult population, and this waste we esteem one of the great achievements

Spades, rakes, and wooden hoes are largely used for soft ground, and broad-bladed iron hoes, "which cut shallow and permit the soil to drop practically upon the place from which it was loosened, for working between rows of grain after rain."

As the blades of all these tools are detachable, it is not unusual to see a farmer going out to his day's work in the fields with one long wooden shank over his shoulder and a handful of blades to be fitted on it as circumstances require.

Stone rollers, pulled by man-power, to flatten the earth between furrows; harrows drawn by mules or donkeys, and iron-shod wooden plows, that penetrate the earth to a depth of five inches, and cost less than five dollars gold, are in general use.

Such plows, efficient yet light, and small enough to be carried home by the farmer himself over his shoulder and stored in an outhouse, or even in a corner of the family living-room, are drawn by various animals—by water buffaloes (akin to the carabao of the Philippines) in south China; by small oxen, by mixed teams of ponies, donkeys, bullocks, and mules in the north—sometimes, in poor districts, by a single donkey or by the men of the household.

Such plowing is indeed shallow compared to ours, done by powerful motor-driven machinery; but we must not conclude from appearances that Chinese farmers, as has so often been erroneously stated, "barely scratch the surface of their fields." Their tools may be crude, but their soils are worked carefully and often, with great labor and skill, sometimes against heavy odds.

Indeed, the outstanding feature of Chinese agriculture is the amount of human labor expended upon it. Fields are prepared by hand, weeded by hand, often watered by hand. Seeds are sown and crops fertilized and reaped by hand.

From dawn to dusk the farmer's family and animals work on the land, often cooking the midday meal—a mess of millet—on an improvised mud stove and using as a manger for their beasts the cart that has carried out compost and will bring home the ripe crop.

Every member of the household is useful, according to his or her strength, from the youngest to the oldest. The menfolk plow and sow the seed, the wives help with the weeding, the old and infirm stand guard in the crop-watcher's hut to give warning against petty thieves who might try to steal the ripening grain.

Nowhere is the industry of the Chinese farmer better illustrated than in the southern, or rice-growing, provinces, where

climatic conditions permit of several (sometimes as many as four) crops a year from the same soil.

Since rice is not only the staple, but the favorite food of the people, from the highest to the lowest, it is not surprising that paddy fields form an eighth of the total area of cultivated land in China.

Yet, notwithstanding the enormous acreage of rice planted each year since 3000 B. C., this crop is all set out in clumps and every spear transplanted by hand. The double operation allows the farmers to economize their land and save in many ways, except in labor, the one thing they have in superabundance.

"By thoroughly preparing the seed bed, fertilizing highly and giving the most careful attention both before and after planting, the industrious 'Sons of Han' are able to grow on one acre, during thirty to fifty days, enough plants to occupy ten acres, and in the meantime crops are maturing on the other nine acres, being harvested, and the fields fitted to receive the rice when it is ready for transplanting.

Thus, in effect, this interval of time is added to the growing season.

In a corner of his field the thrifty husbandman prepares his nursery for raising seedlings sufficient to plant his whole land. The soil is churned up by the plow until it becomes a mixture of wet mud and manure about the consistency of porridge. Seed, which are then thickly sown, sprout in a very few days, turning the nursery into a carpet of young green plants.

The rest of the land has, meanwhile, been prepared for their reception, embankments made water-tight, etc.

Enough water is admitted, by artificial means if the rainfall can not be depended upon, to a depth of several inches, a rake-harrow used to remove grass and weeds uprooted by the plow,



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ONE WAY OF THRESHING WHEAT

Small stone rollers are drawn by oxen or donkeys over the outspread crop until the grain is all detached from the smaller stems, after which the straw is gathered into ricks. On the other hand, rice is beaten by hand against a bamboo screen until the grain is separated.

of our civilization. Whereas in China all this is saved and returned to the fields."

Household waste, stubble, roughage from the fields, ashes, and the droppings from passing caravans, carefully collected by small boys with baskets and scoops, are all made into compost by being mixed with earth.

The piles of soil which cumber every narrow village street are used for this purpose, while passers-by obligingly make a detour to leave room for the laborers who mix the earth and refuse.

Wherever available, canal mud is generously applied as a dressing to the fields, and in some places as much as eighty tons per acre are laboriously dipt up from barges. The reward in fertilization, however, is very great, as this mud is highly charged with organic matter and lime from the small snail shells that frequently give the appearance of a pebble-strewn beach to a newly plowed field.

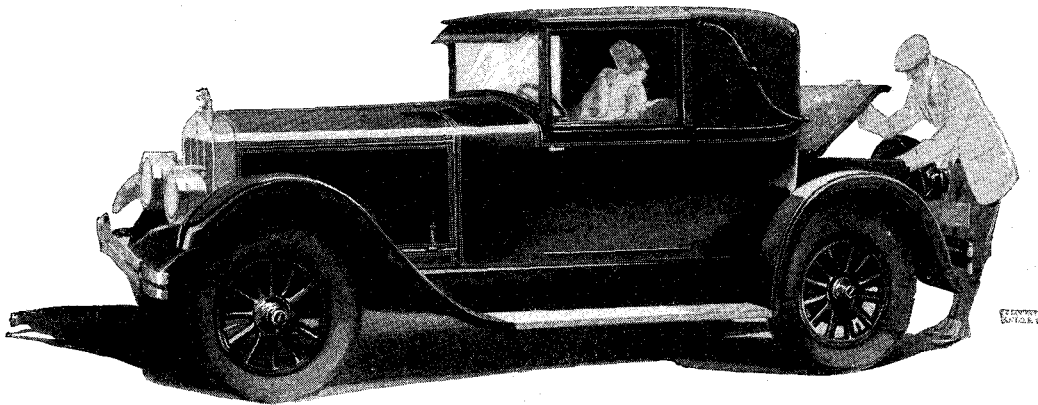
This rich mud is, unfortunately, available only in the southern, or "wet," farming districts.

Agriculture in China falls naturally into two great divisions—the "wet farming" of the canal, or rice-growing, country, and the "dry farming" of the northern plains, or grain-growing section, explains Mr. Warwick, adding:

It is significant, however, that, tho climatic conditions, soils, and crops differ, the farmers all over China use practically the same primitive methods of cultivation, sowing and reaping with the same agricultural implements. The latter are few and cheap; simple, yet well adapted to their uses; light in weight, yet easily repaired at home—essential features in the eighteen provinces.



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And all combined in a closed car of exceptional design appeal and practicality—hand-crushed leather trim, broad 3-passenger seat, clear-vision pillars, over-size luggage spaces. Its very history indicates its outstanding value: it pioneered the safety front pillar—it ran up an output double that first scheduled—it bowed only to the Sedan in volume popularity.

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FRANKLIN

and the soil again worked over to a well-smoothed surface. The most delicate part of rice cultivation is the transplanting of the seedlings when they are about twelve inches high and have gained sufficient strength to take advantage of the nourishment prepared for them.

Some hundreds of plants are grasped about the middle with both hands and drawn gently from the mud. Each bundle is then swung heavily in the air and brought down against the embankment, or even the raised foot of the planter, to shake off the earth; then laid upon the ground, where it is shaken into shape and tied with a wisp of grass.

If prepared by a skilful hand, these bundles show scarcely a seedling crushed or damaged.

For replanting, each bundle is untied as required, the seedlings deftly separated into bunches of four or five and plunged with a single adroit movement of the hand into the mud at regular intervals.

All that is required now is a certain amount of weeding and an occasional inspection of the dams. When the crop begins to ripen, birds must be frightened away until the time of harvest.

Dwellers in a land where Drought, with its dreadful shadow, Famine, is ever at their heels, the "dry farmers" of Northern China, whose constant preoccupation is the conservation of every drop of moisture, raise millets, which rank well with wheat in nutritive power, as their staple crops.

The Chinese millets are of several kinds, the most important and useful being the large millet (sorghum or kaoliang), a magnificent plant indigenous to Manchuria

and imported into China about the third century A. D.

Apart from its generous yield of grain, which amounts to nearly 6,000 pounds per acre, its food value is so high that a laborer requires only four pounds per day, and an ordinary person only half this amount.

But this valuable and economical crop nourishes also horses, mules, cattle, dogs, cats, and all other domestic animals. It is further used for making vinegar and wine, a disciple of Bacchus under the Mongol dynasty inventing the rude home-brew, practically pure grain alcohol, which is drunk to-day in the villages.

Yet, despite the fact that stills operate everywhere and a clay jar of wine may be had for a few coppers, such are the moderation and good sense of the Chinese people that drunkenness is very rare.

When the heavy heads of grain are cut, the kaoliang, like the bamboo in Southern China, still has manifold uses. Matting and wrappings are made from the leaves; the bare stems serve for thatch, fences, ceilings, even for walls when plastered over with mud, and for fuel; and as a wind-screen for other crops, this giant plant often growing to a height of twelve feet, is particularly effective.

Indeed, adds Mr. Warwick, the Chinese say that it has but one fault: when at its full height it forms an excellent screen even for mounted bandits, and the kaoliang season in Manchuria is known as the "bandit season." Reading on:

In some districts where this large millet is cultivated, the lower leaves are stripped off at certain times to allow the stalks to "breathe," in order that the grain may ripen better.

"Where this practise prevails," says Arthur Smith, "the day on which the stripping of the leaves shall begin is sometimes strictly regulated by agreement, and no person, rich or poor, is allowed to anticipate the day. But on that day any one is at liberty to strip leaves from the fields of any one else, provided he does not go above the stipulated height on each plant. The day before the stripping is to begin, warning is sounded by the village gong, and the next day all the people make this their main business."

By way of compensation for their insufficient water-supply, the farmers of North China work the most naturally fertile soil within the borders of their vast country—the so-called yellow earth, or *loess*, which covers the northern provinces over an area larger than the old German Empire.

This loam is a peculiarly porous soil with a foundation of vegetable remains, built up by the winds from the Mongolian plateau sometimes to a thickness of more than a thousand feet. Its peculiar yellow color, which accounts for the wonderful desert light effects in North China, is due to traces of iron.

Tho, at first sight, *loess* appears dry and barren, it is really more fertile than the rich, black earth of the alluvial plains. It has the peculiar quality, provided it is not trampled down and the cells broken, of draining moisture through these loose cells, and also of absorbing from the atmosphere those elements which are needed to make crops grow.

It is, moreover, economical to work, requiring no artificial fertilizer, even after four thousand years of cultivation, except a thin dressing of *loess* from a lower level, provided, of course, there is a sufficient water-supply; for the very nature of this porous earth makes it unable to hold moisture any length of time, and the effects of drought upon it are, therefore, exceedingly serious.

Several varieties of beans are grown in the north, including the famous soy bean, which appears on our tables as a foundation for Worcestershire, and other sour sauces, and which, in the form of bean cake and bean oil, is the most valuable export to the United States from Manchuria.



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EASIER THAN HUMMING WATERING-POTS

And yet this method of irrigation by foot pumping might seem crude to American farmers and engineers. John Chinaman is credited, however, with showing great ingenuity in utilizing every stream and spring for watering his crops; and in some places the local Dragon of Water is honored with an annual thanksgiving celebration.

It seems strange that plants common to us, such as raspberries, blackberries, and loganberries, tho grown in the open ports for the foreigner's breakfast table, have never found favor with the Chinese.

And John Chinaman himself—what kind of a household life does he enjoy? His pigs and chickens share the family living-room, we learn. However—

There are no carpets to be muddled, no furniture, save simple wooden benches and tables, to be scratched.

In fact, the average Chinese farmhouse is the acme of discomfort, according to Western ideas. As a rule, it contains not more than three rooms around a mud courtyard: a central kitchen, with the shelf for the Kitchen God's shrine, and sometimes the tablets of the ancestors; and one or two sleeping-rooms adjoining it, with wide kang beds often warmed by a connecting brick flue with the waste heat from the cooking.

Yet, despite the number of mouths he has to feed, the Chinese farmer is always smiling, polite, and apparently contented. He is blest with great physical endurance and a profound moral philosophy.

His wife, tho too often a drudge, surrounded by a pack of children that she nurses herself until they are two or three years old, is far from discontented. His sons and unmarried daughters, stalwart and sound in body and in mind, work beside him willingly.

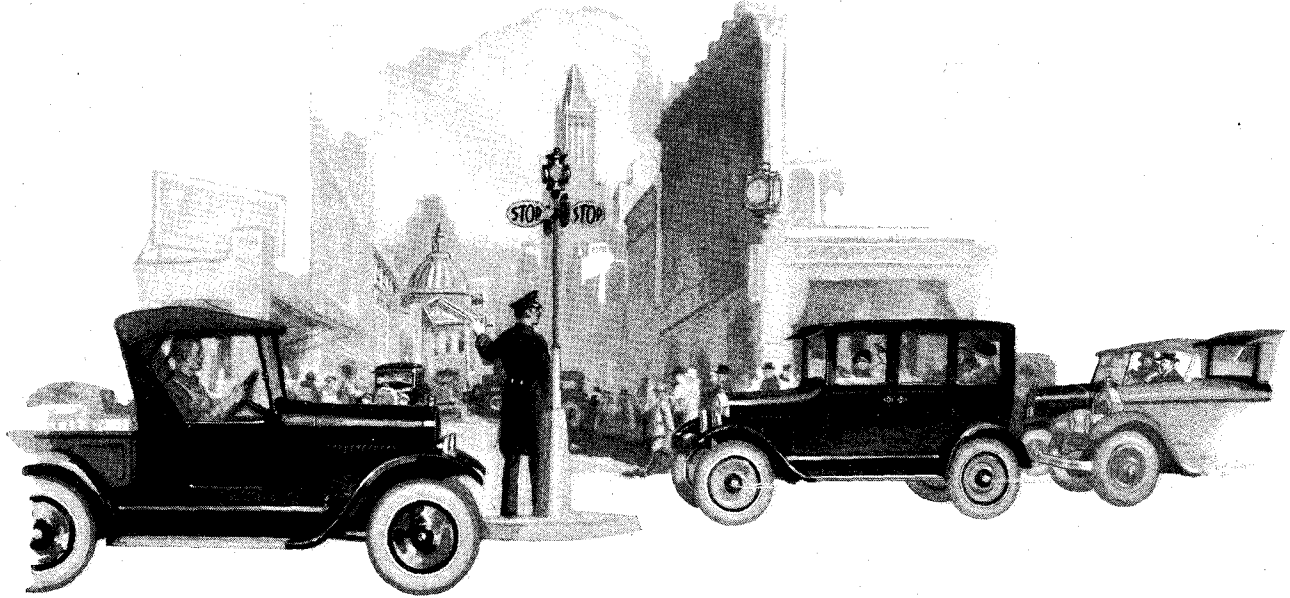
His grandchildren begin to take their share of the daily tasks almost as soon as they can toddle, or play nursemaid to still smaller brothers and sisters.

Telephones and automobiles are unknown conveniences to these toiling millions, but most of the farmer folk in China have the advantage of living close to their neighbors, tho each farmhouse is shut off by a solid earth wall as high as the eaves.

The habit of gathering together in villages has existed in the Middle Kingdom from time immemorial and persists for the sake of mutual security and society—a great convenience in a land where the danger from brigands is often considerable. Moreover, the Chinese are a sociable people, and a man who is not a good mixer is looked upon with suspicion in country districts.

Why Ford owners have welcomed the Mobiloil "E"

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Check over your operating bills for a few years back. What items occur most frequently? You probably remember them: Transmission bands replaced, carbon removed, valves ground—all directly caused by poor lubricating oil.

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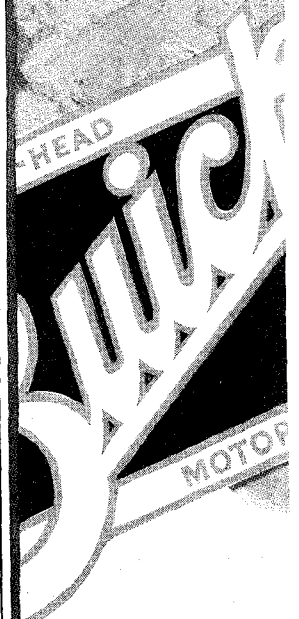
They climbed steep mountains—grades of 45 degrees and more, with only loose volcanic rock beneath the wheels. They crossed jagged arroyos, 20 feet deep, with crumbling banks. They penetrated forests of sharp-needed cacti.

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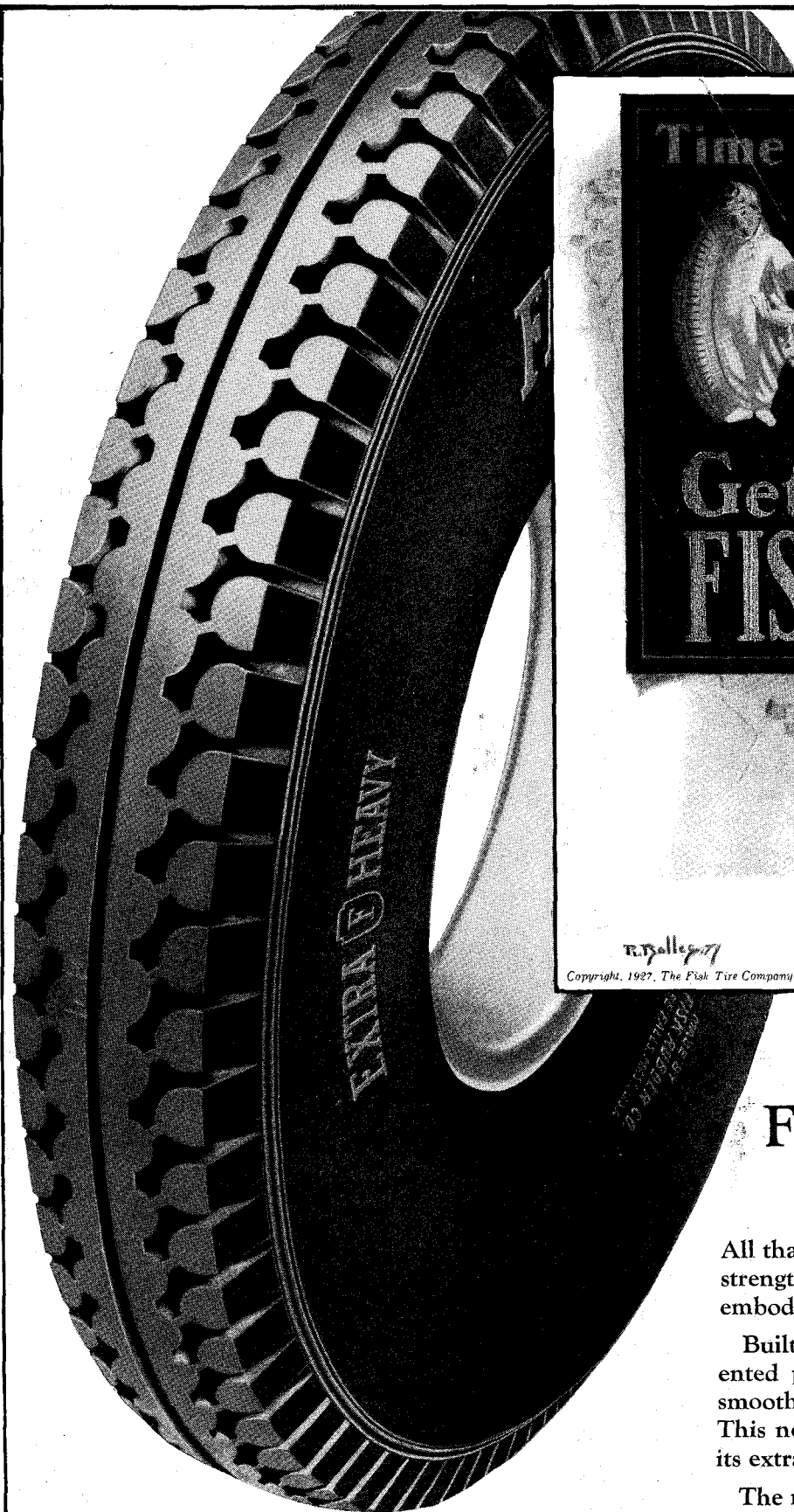
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FISK



WAS BELLEAU WOOD "MAGNIFICENT BUT NOT WAR"?

A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE, glorious as it was—such, now that it can be told, is the military judgment of Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who commanded the Third Army in France. A veteran of many campaigns and a highly decorated alumnus of the World War, General Dickman has written a book, "The Great Crusade" (Appleton); and as General Pershing has furnished a friendly and approving foreword for it, one may conclude that what the author has to say about Belleau Wood, and other war matters, will be generally interpreted as an expression of prevailing military opinion in America. It was a French commander in the Crimea who witnessing the British "Charge of the Light Brigade" which was to inspire Tennyson's poem of that title, exclaimed: "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"; and General Dickman amplifies that phrase as the most fitting comment on the famous capture of Belleau Wood by American troops, at the instance of the French command. This is the way he puts it—and the italicized emphasis is his own:

"It was magnificent fighting, but not modern war."

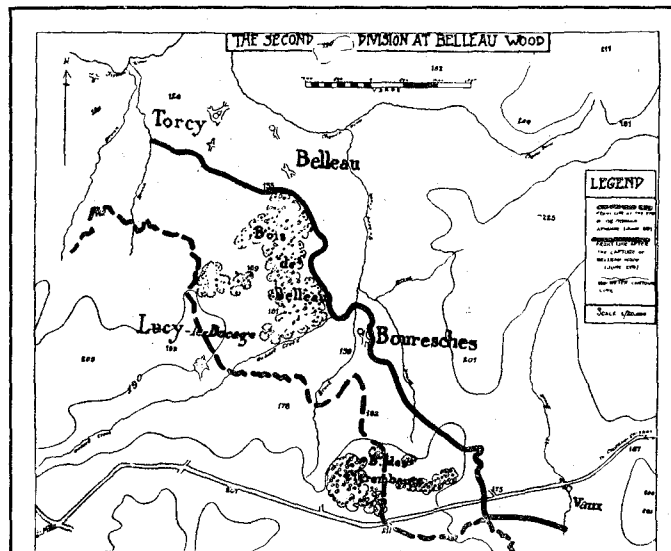
And a little later he declares—again in italics:

"Belleau Wood was a glorious, but an unnecessary sacrifice."

Reviewing the military situation which paved the way for that feat of American arms, General Dickman reminds us that on May 31, 1918, our Second Division, which had been in reserve northwest of Paris, was shifted by two hurried stages to Montreuil-aux-Lions, which it reached on the following day. There, about ten miles west of Château-Thierry, it found itself attached to the 21st Corps of the Sixth French Army; and the General remarks that the arrival of the division was "most opportune," inasmuch as it "stopt the disorganized retreat

of the French troops." Here General Dickman quotes the Corps Commander as having stated on June 2:

"Thanks to the arrival of the Second Division, U. S., it has been possible to support the entire front of the Corps with a solid line, occupied from now on by American regiments."



By courtesy of D. Appleton & Company

WHERE THE SECOND DIVISION WON ITS SPURS

Belleau Wood is shown in the center of the map. The broken line defines the German advance prior to the arrival of the Americans, while the heavy black line indicates the extent to which our troops pushed them back in three weeks of intermittent fighting.

Continuing his historical record the author sets it down that, on the evening of the day after the above words were written, the Germans drove forward, taking Belleau Wood and contiguous points; and three days later their line stretched "from Essômes on the Marne, along the . . . southern edge of Belleau Wood, and on over Hill 142, south of Torcy." Extended along that section of the front were the American troops under General Bundy, and "the French troops when forced back passed through the American lines, reorganized, and for a time acted as a reserve."

And here General Dickman explains:

The German drive being pretty well spent, the lines ordinarily would have become stabilized in these positions; but the French Generals, whose troops had just been rescued from a disastrous retreat, were not satisfied with the stopping of the enemy's advance on Paris, but immediately pushed the American troops, who had never been in battle before, into a series of offensive operations in a difficult and unfamiliar country, against a victorious enemy—this in spite of instructions from higher authority to be saving with their infantry forces.

General Michel, whose command, the Forty-third French Division, had been forced out of Belleau Wood on the third of June, had a plan for the immediate recapture of the ground lost; but he was induced to forego this honor, and by orders of the Corps Commander the job was turned over to the Second Division, to be undertaken after preliminary capture of Hill 142 to the west.

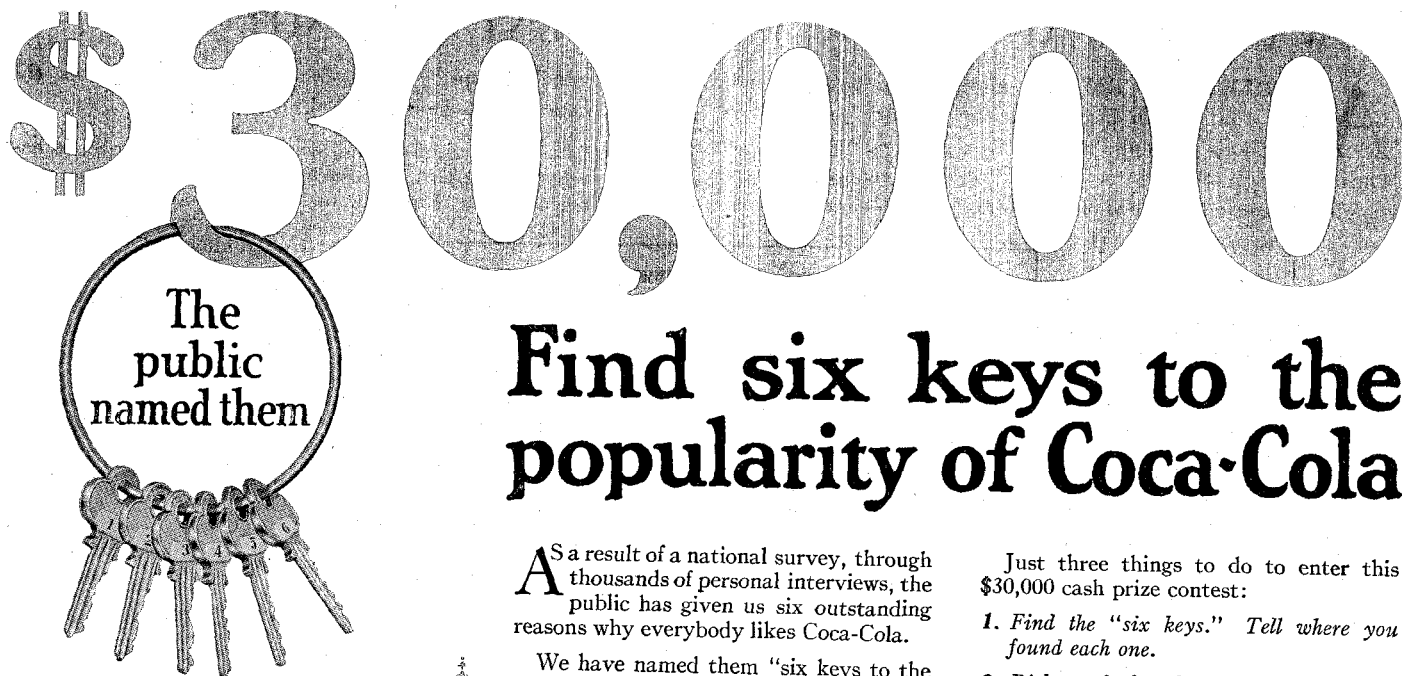
Here General Dickman pauses to tell us what Belleau Wood is



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"MOPPING UP" WITH HAND-GRENADES AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS DROVE THE GERMANS FROM BELLEAU WOOD

One of the episodes of American participation in the war which aroused the most enthusiastic pride, quite unaccompanied by any public inkling that the operation in its military aspect might have been not more than a splendid and costly gesture, as General Dickman now declares.



Here's how to find them

The "six keys" are six outstanding reasons why people drink Coca-Cola—over 7 million a day.

They will be illustrated and presented in Coca-Cola advertising during the next three months.

Just three things to do:

- ① Find and write down the "six keys" and tell where you found each one.
- ② Pick out the one key that appeals to you most and tell in one paragraph why it is a good reason for the popularity of Coca-Cola.
- ③ Then write an answer (in one paragraph) to this question:

Other than magazine and newspaper advertisements, what Coca-Cola advertisement (a wall, poster, red sign or any one of the various pieces used to decorate show windows, soda fountains and refreshment stands) best illustrates or presents to you one or more of the "six keys"? Tell why—and also where you saw the advertisement.

For the correct naming of the "six keys" and the best answers to the questions, the following cash prizes will be awarded:

1st prize.....	\$10,000
2nd prize.....	5,000
3rd prize.....	2,500
4th prize.....	1,000
5th prize.....	500
10 sixth prizes (each)....	100
20 seventh prizes (each)....	50
200 eighth prizes (each)....	25
400 ninth prizes (each)....	10

A total of 635 prizes . . \$30,000

Do not mail any entry before the first week in August. You must see all "six keys" before you can write correct answers, and the final key will not appear until then.

All entries must be mailed by midnight, August 25, 1927, to Contest Judges, The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Find six keys to the popularity of Coca-Cola

As a result of a national survey, through thousands of personal interviews, the public has given us six outstanding reasons why everybody likes Coca-Cola.

We have named them "six keys to the popularity of Coca-Cola." And they will be illustrated and presented in Coca-Cola advertising during the next three months—in magazines and many newspapers—in outdoor signs and posters—in show windows and at stores and stands of the many thousands of places that serve Coca-Cola.

To show you how to look for the "six keys," we'll point out the first one—in the advertisement on the opposite page. It is "taste." The other five will be just as easy to find—if you keep your eyes open to Coca-Cola advertising during the next three months.

Just three things to do to enter this \$30,000 cash prize contest:

1. Find the "six keys." Tell where you found each one.
2. Pick out the key that appeals to you most and tell in one paragraph why it is a good reason for the popularity of Coca-Cola.
3. Then write an answer (in one paragraph) to the following question:

What Coca-Cola outdoor sign (painted wall, bulletin, poster, red sign on a store or along a street or highway) or what Coca-Cola show window display or soda fountain or refreshment stand decoration best illustrates or presents to you one or more of the "six keys." Tell why—and also where you saw the advertisement. (Note that magazine and newspaper advertisements are eliminated in answering this question.)

Where to Find the Six Keys and the Answers to the Questions

The "six keys to the popularity of Coca-Cola" will be illustrated and presented in many newspapers throughout the country and in the following magazines on the following dates—one key to each advertisement:

The Saturday Evening Post—May 7, June 4, June 18, July 2, July 16, August 6.
Literary Digest—May 14, June 11, June 25, July 9, July 23, August 13.
Liberty—May 14, June 11, June 25, July 9, July 23, August 13.
Collier's Weekly—May 21, June 4, June 18, July 2, July 16, August 6.
Life—May 5, June 9, June 23, July 7, July 21, August 4.

To answer what Coca-Cola advertisement, other than those in newspapers and magazines, best illustrates or presents one or more of the "six keys," keep your eyes open for the following Coca-Cola advertisements:

Posters—60,000 in 5,000 communities.
Painted Walls and Bulletins—20,000 throughout the country. **Show Window Displays, Soda Fountain and Refreshment Stand Decorations**—at more than 415,000 places where Coca-Cola is served.
Little Red Coca-Cola Signs—Hundreds of thousands dot the streets and corners everywhere.

Enter This \$30,000 Contest Now and Follow These Simple Rules

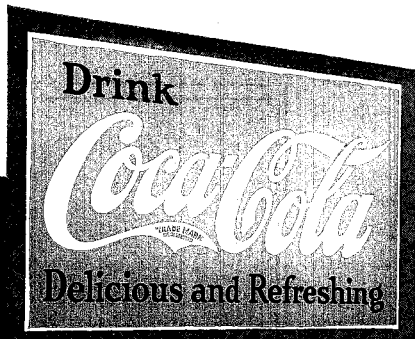
1. Contest will close at midnight August 25, 1927. All answers postmarked August 25, 1927, will be acceptable.
2. Contest is open to everybody—young and old—except people connected with The Coca-Cola Company or a Coca-Cola bottling company, or their families.
3. Do not mail your entry before the first week in August. You must see all "six keys" in advertisements before you can write correct answers, and the final key will not appear before the first week in August.
4. Write on only one side of your paper. Use type-writer, pen or pencil, but please write plainly.
5. Write your name, occupation and address plainly at the top of the first page of your entry.
6. Prizes will be awarded strictly on merit, on the following points:
 - (a) The correct naming of the "six keys" and the place you found each one.
 - (b) The best answer why any one of the "six keys" is a good reason for the popularity of Coca-Cola.
 - (c) The reasons you give (also the place you saw it) for the Coca-Cola advertisement (outside the newspaper and magazine advertisements) that best illustrates or presents one or more of the "six keys."
 - (d) The neatness and clearness of your answers.
7. All answers become the property of The Coca-Cola Company and may be used by it in advertising or otherwise. None will be returned.
8. Address all answers to
CONTEST JUDGES
 The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Announcement of the winners and awarding of the prizes will be made as soon after the close of the contest as the judges can complete their work.

The judges will be three former Presidents of the International Advertising Association (formerly Associated Advertising Clubs of the World) and the President of the Coca-Cola Bottlers' Association, and their awards shall be final.

SEE HOW SIMPLE IT IS

in cash prizes



The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.



UNANIMOUS! The choice of Good Taste

The *taste* you can't resist, bringing that delightful after sense of refreshment. Not from the fruit of one vine or tree but a perfect blend with a charm, a *taste* all its own.

THE FIRST KEY "TASTE" IS PRESENTED ON THIS PAGE



A new SENSATION for the *newly shaven face*

A stimulating thrill that will wake it up and liven it, make it react healthily. Aqua Velva, Williams new after-shaving liquid, has the same tonic effect on the face as a cold shower has on the whole body.

Aqua Velva's 5 after-shaving Comforts

1. It tingles delightfully when applied.
2. It gives first aid to little cuts.
3. It delights with its man-style fragrance.
4. It safeguards against sun and wind.
5. It conserves the needed natural moisture in the skin. Aqua Velva keeps the skin flexible and smooth all day long—just as Williams Shaving Cream leaves it.

The large five ounce bottle at your dealer's is 50c in the U. S. A. By mail postpaid in case he is out of it. Send the coupon or a postcard for a generous test bottle FREE.

Williams Aqua Velva

For use after Shaving



Made by the makers of Williams Shaving Cream.
The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 25A, Glastonbury,
Conn., U. S. A. (Canadian Address, 1114 St. Patrick
Street, Montreal)

Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva.

Name

Address

Lit. Dig. 5-14-27

PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

like, and of what small importance it was in a military sense. He depicts it as hill country, wooded and very rough, not commanding any vital communications, not especially desirable as part of the Allied line; but, on the other hand, strongly defended by the Germans—in fact, “one huge machine-gun nest.” Such was the hornets’ nest, three square miles in extent and “of no strategical importance whatever,” into which the green American troops were now sent—with what sanguinary sacrifice and with what splendid accomplishment, during three weeks of intermittent fighting, history is not backward in acknowledging. The irony of warfare is indicated by General Dickman’s argument that, without that sacrifice, Belleau Wood would undoubtedly have been abandoned by the enemy a few weeks later, without a struggle, when the vast Allied counter-offensive at Soissons made it impossible for them to maintain the tip of the Château-Thierry salient. Culminating on June 26, when the Brigade of Marines under Gen. James G. Harbord furnished the finishing stroke to the taking of Belleau Wood, that exploit is credited by the author with having demonstrated certain things which needed no demonstration—to wit, “that American Regulars would obey orders, no matter how difficult the undertaking, and that they were sturdy fighters who did not shrink from sacrifices.” But such sacrifices as they made for “these minor successes” he brands as “excessive.” Thus:

There were 9,412 casualties, of whom 1,862 were killed. The losses of the marines were considerably more than one-half of what they suffered during the rest of the entire war—and they took a prominent part in every major operation. The severity of the fighting may be judged by the fact that one American brigade had to be withdrawn for about a week for recuperation and incorporation of replacements.

After formulating his “magnificent fighting but not modern war” apothem, General Dickman sums up the case in these terms:

To persist in an unnecessary attack simply because it is difficult, and to pile up reserves in repeated assaults, is very erroneous tactics. The French generals, with more than three years of war experience, must have known better; it was, in fact, contrary to the instructions of Generals Foch and Pétain on the use of troops in battle. . . . To quote from Gen. Hunter Liggett, page 37 of his book:

“The attack made by the First American Corps on July 18 was successful, moving in accordance with the general plan, keeping in alignment with the advance made farther north and pivoting on Bouresches. From the very beginning of the fighting all commanders were warned about the futility of making the front lines too heavy, and all were enjoined to attack machine-gun by envelopment, and never directly.”

The italics are General Dickman’s; and it is after this citation that he pronounces Belleau Wood “a glorious, but an unnecessary sacrifice!” Of the General’s competence as a military critic, one may draw a conclusion from these terse phrases in General Pershing’s foreword:

During his forty-five years of active life in the Army, he has participated in every



United States official photograph

GENERAL DICKMAN IN PRUSSIA

At the time this snapshot was taken near Montabaur, he commanded the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

war and campaign. His services both in staff and line, whether in peace or war, have been marked by constant devotion to duty. Always a diligent student, he has occupied the position of instructor in organization, tactics, or military history, in several of our schools for officers.

Thus he came into the World War well equipped by study and experience for the responsibilities of high command. . . . His Corps in the battle of St. Mihiel and in the grilling struggle of the Meuse-Argonne performed distinguished service. After the Armistice, under circumstances requiring tact and discretion, he commanded our Army of Occupation on the Rhine for several months with marked efficiency.

General Pershing adds that, while the history of the World War must rest primarily upon official records, the personal narratives of participants who played important parts in the tragedy have a value of their own, and he commends General Dickman’s work to the military student as well as to the general reader. In this connection it is perhaps significant that one of the most interesting passages in the book deals with General Pershing’s early difficulties in France, when the Allied commands opposed the creation of an independent American Army, planning to use our expeditionary forces as reservoirs of reinforcement for their own depleted armies.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, PEDLER AND
EMPIRE MAKER

SEVEN German flutes and a fund of information about the fur trade constituted the capital of John Jacob Astor when he landed at Baltimore in 1784 as a German immigrant boy. Perhaps if his ship had not lain ice-locked for weeks in Chesapeake Bay, he would never have been rich; for during those weeks he learned about the fur trade from another steerage passenger, and upon that knowledge, like an inverted pyramid, rests the romance of the Astor millions. The story of the man and his money, as retold by Meade Minnigerode in *Collier's*, runs in part as follows:

He was born on July 17, 1763, in the village of Waldorf in Germany, the youngest of four sons of Jacob Astor, or Ashdor, a convivially spendthrift butcher of that place. As soon as they could, the three older sons abandoned the paternal shop, taking with them those habits of frugality and industry which they had inherited from their mother, and sought their fortunes elsewhere—George in London . . . Henry in America, John Melchior as the steward of a German noble's estate. John Jacob, the youngest, was left at home to mind the shop, a ragged, hungry, unhappy boy who ran away sometimes to the neighbors in order to escape from his stepmother's tantrums. And finally, early in the 1780's, he persuaded his father to give him a few crowns, and he, too, went away from Waldorf.

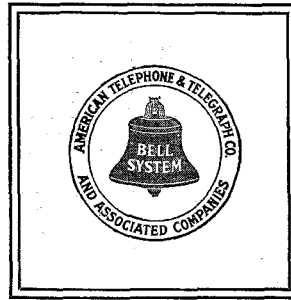
On foot to the Rhine, and then on lumber rafts down the river, he got at last to London, where his brother found employment for him in a musical-instrument workshop. He had "a clear head," his village schoolmaster had said of him, "and everything right behind the ears." And he was healthy and enormously persevering. He learned English and saved money—fifteen precious guineas, after two or three grinding years, with which he purchased seven German flutes as a stock in trade, and a steerage passage to America.

When the ice broke up and allowed him to come ashore, John Jacob made his way to his brother Henry's butcher shop at the Fly Market in New York, armed with his seven flutes and an idea revolving in his mind. Brother Henry received him kindly, we read; and for a time he peddled cakes for Baker Diedrich. But let us get to the real beginning:

Soon he was taken into Robert Browne's fur store and set to beating furs to keep out the moths. He was quick to learn, he was always questioning the Indians, and he came to love the sight and feel of fine skins. It was not long before he was being sent as a buyer to Montreal, and proved himself a shrewd, hard bargain driver.

Some two years later he was able to enter the trade on his own account; he opened a little shop on Water Street—toys, gimcracks, and peltries—he traveled constantly all over New York State collecting skins; he married Sarah Todd, and found in her an enthusiastic and competent judge of furs. As soon as possible, he took a consignment over to London, sold it at a good profit, and returned to New York with the agency for his brother's violins, flutes, and pianos. In his new store on Gold Street he sold "Furs and Pianos."

In 1790 he was a "Fur Trader," in 1794

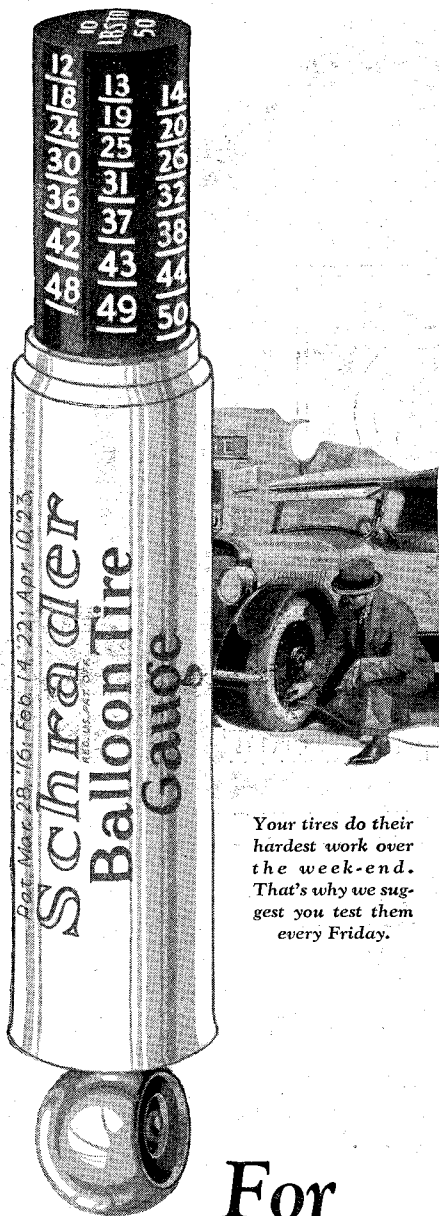


AN ADVERTISEMENT OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THERE are twenty-five Bell Companies, but there is but one Bell System—and but one Bell aim and ideal:

A telephone service for this nation so far as humanly possible free from imperfections, errors and delays, and enabling anyone anywhere at any time to pick up a telephone and talk to anyone else anywhere else in this country, clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost.

WALTER S. GIFFORD,
President



Your tires do their
hardest work over
the week-end.
That's why we sug-
gest you test them
every Friday.

For Accurate tire testing— this sturdy Schrader Gauge

THE Schrader "direct action" gauge is made for its specific job—tire testing. It has no delicate mechanism to get out of order. No gears. No levers.

You can drop this gauge on the hard garage floor. Throw it into your tool box. It will still give accurate service.

Buy a Schrader Gauge today. Use it regularly week after week. Schrader Gauges are sold by over 100,000 dealers throughout the world.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
Brooklyn
Chicago Toronto London

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

a "Furrier," in 1796 a "Fur Merchant" on Broadway. He had a ship carrying his goods to London, and made several voyages himself; he went frequently to Montreal to purchase from the North West Company, and employed an increasing number of trappers; he was making money—and so was brother Henry, who had a habit of riding out of town and buying up the incoming droves of cattle, to the great annoyance of his less energetic colleagues, who objected to his "forestalling" and protested to the Common Council concerning what they considered his "pernicious practises." But Henry Astor, or Ashdor, was not disturbed; he married the pretty daughter of a brother butcher, and called her "de pink of de Powery"; he owned the Bull's Head Tavern property; he put his accumulating profits into real estate and told John Jacob to do the same.

In 1800 the immigrant boy was worth some \$250,000, and sent his first ship to Canton, says his biographer, and—

After that it was easy; furs to London and Canton, and return cargoes of Chinese merchandise and tea. And the Government helped, for merchants in the Chinese trade did not have to pay their import duties for as much as a year after entry—a sort of government loan without interest. And in John Jacob Astor's case the Government seems to have helped in other ways, for in 1808, during the Long Embargo, his *Beaver* was allowed to sail when no other "sea letter" ships were moving. No one knew why, and when it was rumored that he had received permission to take a Chinese mandarin home, the merchants insisted that it was a hoax, and that Mr. Astor had picked up a stray Chinaman on the wharves.

Little by little he was acquiring a fortune. No one realized it: he lived so quietly, so economically, so stingily, it was thought by many. He had his first million, he recalled in later years, before any one suspected it. The butcher, the baker, the fortune maker!

The scene of the moving picture shifts now to Canada, to give us a glimpse of Astor's rivals in the fur trade—the Hudson's Bay Company, the Michilimackinac Company of the Great Lakes region, and the Montreal North West Company—"the disdainful, arrogant, magnificently self-confident 'Nor'westers,' Scotch Highlanders, most of them, McTavishes, McKenzies, McDougals, and McDonalds: young men, bold men, violent men, and old *coureurs de bois* and *voyageurs*, animated by a clan spirit of intense loyalty"—all fighting for pelts and pelf and an ideal of one company and one flag, the British, clear across the wilderness continent. Now let Mr. Minnigerode take up the thread again:

In New York Mr. Astor understood all these things, and pondered them. No feathers and badges for him, perhaps—no such extravagance—but from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, one company, one flag? The American flag! A chain of posts across the plains; trading settlements on the Columbia; an arrangement with the

Russians, to accomplish which he sent an agent to St. Petersburg; American ships to carry the peltries to Canton, and the whole continental fur trade in American hands! And while there was involved the possibility of immense profits, it was not that alone. He really, for once in his life, seems to have seen a vision and dreamed a dream. Expansion, colonization, national commerce!

And the Government heartily approved. "I considered," Mr. Jefferson wrote, "as a great public acquisition the commencement of a settlement on that point of the western coast of America and looked forward with gratification to the time when its descendants should have spread themselves through the whole length of that coast . . ." But of course "the Executive could give no direct aid."

In 1808 Mr. Astor had already founded the American Fur Company. Then, with the Nor'westers, he had bought out the Mackinaws, receiving their Wisconsin posts as his share and merging his two enterprises into the South West Company. Now, in 1810, he suggested that the Nor'westers join him and take a third interest in his new Pacific venture.

But the Nor'westers had other beavers to skin, observes the *Collier's* contributor. In fact:

They were planning a descent of their own on the Columbia; they had ordered exploration in that region with a view to acquiring a charter from the British Government; they did not desire to see the Pacific coast overrun with Astor men. They declined Mr. Astor's proposal, and said nothing. But they sent David Thompson to the Columbia.

Mr. Astor went ahead with his plans: a ship, the *Tonquin*, to sail to the mouth of the Columbia and found a settlement; an expedition to go up the Missouri and then overland to the new post. In June, 1810, the Pacific Fur Company articles were signed. Mr. Astor had been recruiting in Canada, from the Nor'wester ranks themselves, such men as Ross, Franchère, the Stuarts, Duncan McDougal, Alexander Mackay. In September the *Tonquin* sailed, under the command of Captain Thorn, a well-meaning, utterly tactless martinet who despised his passengers—the Scotch partners and the bragging, roistering, gaudy Canadian trappers and *coureurs*, whose temperament he so little understood. And they hated him and annoyed him in every possible way and talked among themselves in Gaelic so that he saw "conspiracies" behind every door. And perhaps he was right, to a certain extent, for some of the former Nor'westers aboard had not entirely forgotten the old company. . . .

They finally arrived at the Columbia, and in May, 1811, the stockaded log house had been built and named Astoria. The *Tonquin* sailed for Vancouver; the Astorians set to work establishing other trading-posts and keeping the Indians quiet with the sight of a bottle which Mr. McDougal informed them contained the Spirit of Small Pox.

And one day in July David Thompson came floating into Astoria, down the river. He might be a rival now, but just the same there was a tremendous Nor'wester reunion at the riverside. Mr. Thompson looked around, and after a while he went up river again, saying nothing in particular. But the *Tonquin* did not return. A terrible thing had happened, they found out afterward. Captain Thorn had offended the Indians; they had raided the

Gentlemen,
here is
a smoke!



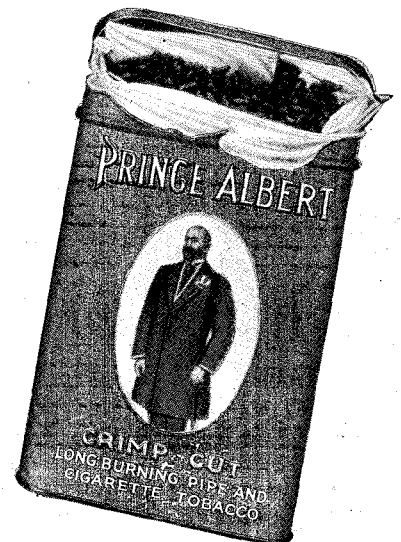
I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend*! Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P. A.'s fragrance is just as friendly, as you open the tin.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

Cool as a notice to "Please remit." Sweet as the recollection that you already have a receipt. Mild as winter in the tropics. Mild, but with that full, rich tobacco body that makes every pipe-load *a smoke*. Nothing else ever tasted just like that.

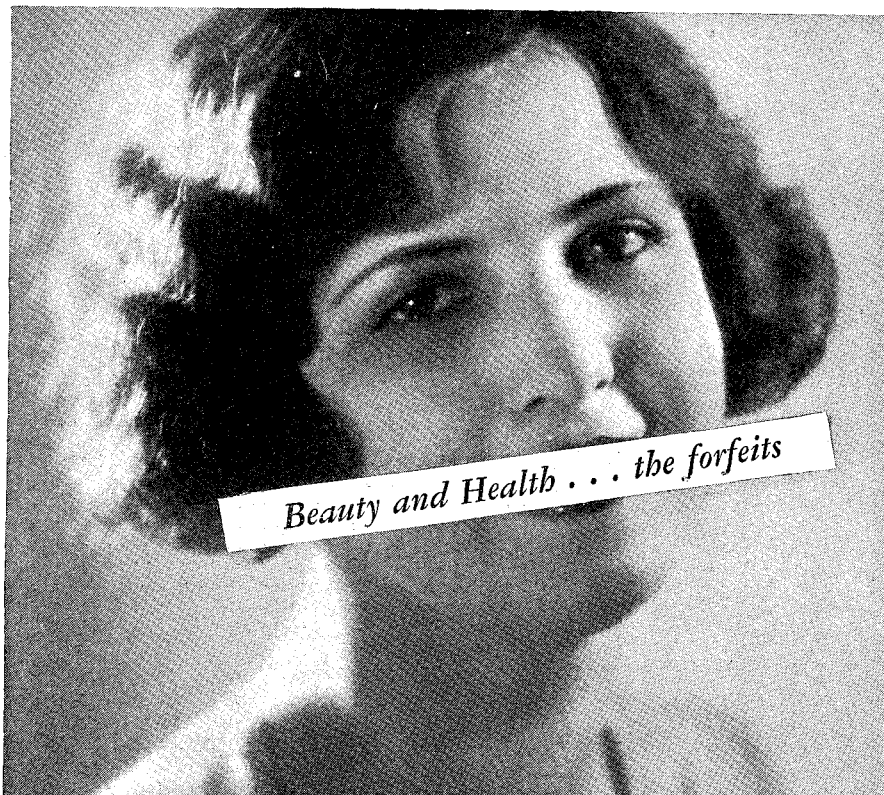
If you have never met Prince Albert, you have never known pipe-joy at the very top notch. No matter how set you appear to be, I urge you to try P. A. I can't talk here the way P. A. talks in a pipe. That's the real test. Get going today with good old P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Beauty and Health . . . the forfeits

Pyorrhea's victims are 4 out of 5

A ruthless enemy that gives no quarter is Pyorrhea. Its poisons sweep through the system undermining health and often causing such serious diseases as rheumatism and neuritis, appendicitis, ulcers, stomach troubles and facial disfigurement.

Four out of five past 40, and thousands younger, pay heavy toll to this foe of beauty and health. But you need not fear these uneven odds. For you can protect teeth and gums against the attack of Pyorrhea and so safeguard health.

Go to your dentist at least twice a year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums, today. This dentifrice, the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., prevents Pyorrhea or checks its course.

Forhan's keeps gum tissue firm and healthy. It protects teeth against acids that cause decay. It keeps them a lustrous white.

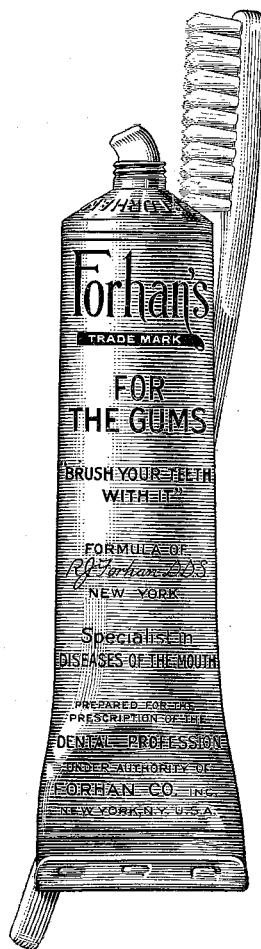
Use Forhan's regularly, morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. They will thank you in later years.

Forhan's is not an ordinary tooth paste. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere. It is health insurance. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



*We make
this promise*



Everybody wants a sweet, fresh breath. If you try this new, sparkling Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant once, you'll never go back to ordinary mouth-washes that only hide bad breath with their tell-tale odors. Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is a success. Try it.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

ship; almost every one had been killed. The next day the Indians had returned for the loot, and the only survivor aboard, a clerk named Lewis—himself mortally wounded—had crept below and touched off the powder magazine.

Months later, when Mr. Astor heard of it, he called it "a calamity the length of which I could not foresee." But he went to the theater that evening—he was always very fond of the theater—and to a friend who seemed surprised, he said, "What would you have me do? Would you have me stay at home and weep for what I can not help?"

For a detailed history of John Jacob Astor's Columbia River enterprise, the coming and going of supply ships, the perplexities which beset his men there alone on the other side of the continent, one must go to Washington Irving's book, "Astoria," which he wrote in Astor's New York residence, looking out on its spacious lawns at Eighty-eighth Street sloping down to the Hudson River. Mr. Minnigerode recalls thus much of the story:

Mr. Astor's first news from Astoria came in June, 1813. But now there was war with England, and the Nor'westers were sending a ship, escorted by British war-vessels, to cooperate with an expedition down the Columbia for the purpose of seizing Astoria. Mr. Astor begged the American Government to furnish aid—just forty or fifty soldiers—but the Government was busy. It did order a frigate, but the order was canceled. "Our enterprise is grand," Mr. Astor wrote to his men, "and deserves success, and I hope in God it will meet it. If my object was merely gain of money, I should say, 'Think whether it is best to save what we can and abandon the place'; but the very idea is like a dagger to my heart."

And at Astoria they knew now that the Nor'westers were coming, and Duncan McDougal decided to evacuate; but there were misunderstandings and dissensions, and the season passed. They must wait another year, and to keep the Indians friendly Mr. McDougal married Chief Comecomly's daughter—a damsel adorned with fish oil and red clay, who, according to Mr. Irving, was received "with devout tho decent joy by her expecting bridegroom," after she had been "freed from all adventitious tint and fragrance . . . by dint of copious ablutions." And in October, 1813, the Nor'westers were there—the land "brigades" under John McTavish—camped in front of the fort: seventy-five arrogant, befringed and feathered Nor'westers against sixty, waiting for the British ships.

The young Astorians wanted to fight, and the Indians put on their war paint; the fort was well supplied, and a get-away up-river could perhaps have been managed. It is easy, in retrospect, to demonstrate what might have been attempted, difficult to forget that Duncan McDougal was an old Nor'wester. He surrendered, accepting \$40,000 for his stock of peltries, worth more than \$100,000. Perhaps he did it all for the best. When the British ships arrived in December the American flag was hauled down. When the Astor supply ship arrived in the following February,

Duncan McDougal was installed in the old Astoria fort as chief factor of the new North West Company post of Fort George. Many Astorians never forgave him.

"Had our place and our property been fairly captured," Mr. Astor complained later, "I should have preferred it; I should not feel as if I were disgraced."

As for the Nor'westers: "After their treatment of me I have no idea of remaining quiet and idle." He was still writing to Mr. Gallatin about it in 1835.

The old American Fur Company went on, filling Mr. Astor's coffers—and distributing smuggled whisky to the Indians.

In spite of Astoria, the fur and China trade continued to be profitable, but Mr. Astor had another even better way of making money, we are reminded:

He had foreseen that the city of New York would grow, that what were farms and even waste lands, sometimes half-submerged river-front lands, in his time, would be hotel and business blocks in his children's day, if not, indeed, in his own. And so he had been buying real estate, steadily buying, always on the advancing edges of the town; buying for very little, selling soon for more, buying again further along—most astute transactions, some of them: such as his purchase for £20,000 of the English heirs' rights to the Morris estate, confiscated during the Revolution by the State. The State had overlooked the fact that Colonel Morris had only a life interest in the estate. But Mr. Astor never overlooked such profitable legal details, and in the end, after a lawsuit, in which the oratory of Mr. Webster and Mr. Van Buren was heard in vain, the State was obliged to compromise for some \$500,000.

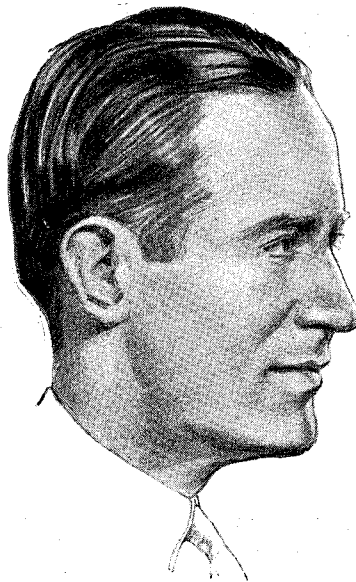
And Mr. Astor had a passion for farms—heavily mortgaged farms—such as the Cosine farm and the Eden farm, a tract of land now known, in part, as Times Square. He was always buying up mortgages or acquiring them through loans.

If these activities served to render him unpopular, they also served to establish the greatest fortune based on real estate in the country, so great a fortune that in future generations it was to furnish the material for fantastic legends concerning its origin. The famous story, for instance—still occasionally current in the newspapers—according to which the Astor estate is being sued for restitution, with accumulated interest, of the value of a trunkful of jewels stolen at Mr. Astor's behest from an island in Maine—a part of Captain Kidd's treasure, there buried. A most circumstantial and documented story this—and utterly imaginary.

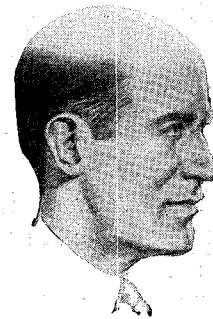
But Mr. Astor had no need of stolen jewels. . . .

He died on March 29, 1848—"bowed down with bodily infirmity for a long time," Mr. Hone recorded: "he has gone at last and left reluctantly his unbounded wealth."

He had enjoyed his glass of beer, his pipe, a game of draughts, a little music, some horseback riding, and the theater. He liked to have important people to dinner and literary men around him, and he befriended Mr. Irving and Mr. Halleck. In his later years he pensioned a friend to live with him and speak German to him. At the end of his life he suffered from stomach trouble; he is said to have been tossed gently in a blanket as his only means of exercise; he had literally to be fed like a baby. He was always kind and generous to his relatives.



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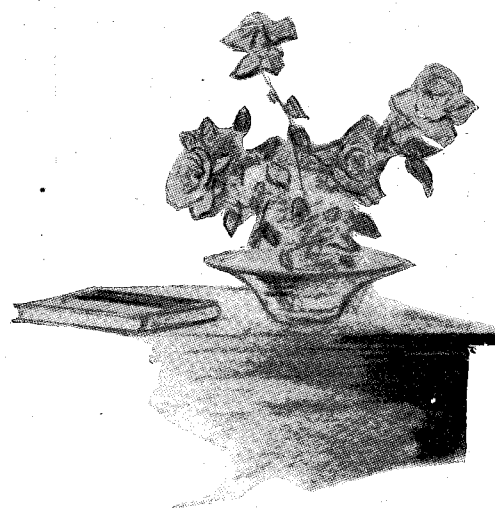
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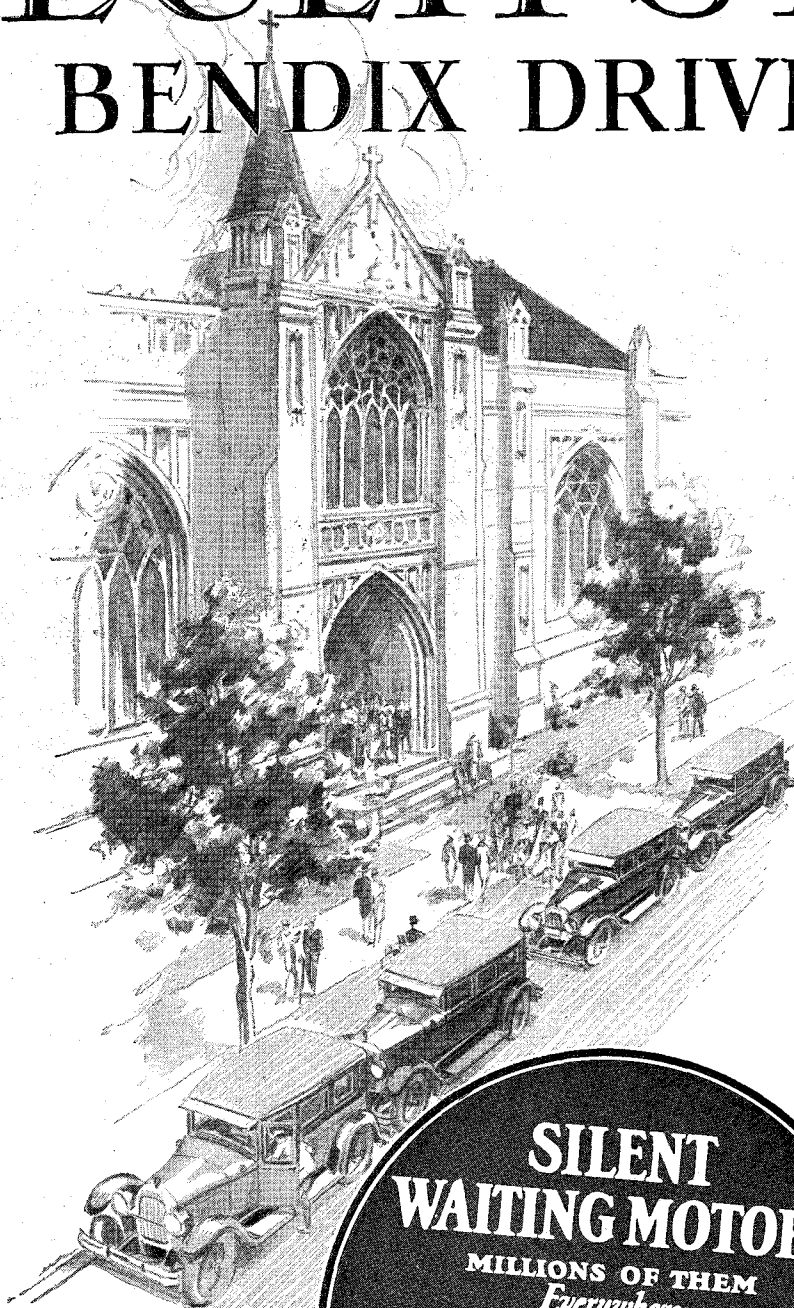
"—even for lazy people"

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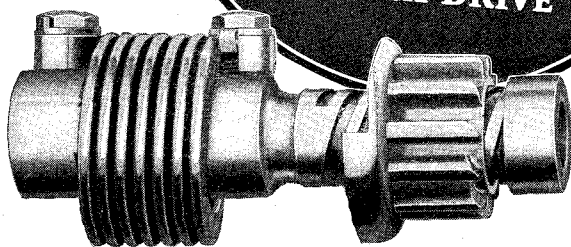


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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

HOW A GIRL ACTRESS BROUGHT PEACE TO CHINATOWN

"THERE are so few women on the stage in China; that is why they like me," Miss Shiu Fung Wong modestly explained to an American interviewer. Miss Shiu Fung Wong is the most popular actress in China, and she is now playing in Chinese theaters in New York and Boston. A delicate, dainty bit of Oriental beauty she is, according to those who have seen her. If Americans feel that way about her, it is not strange that she has produced a powerful effect upon Chinamen in this country. The sudden ending of a murderous "Tong" war in New York's Chinatown is among the good deeds ascribed to her by a Brooklyn *Eagle* writer, who says:

When rioting between the two Tongs in New York was at its peak the little actress made a hurried trip from Boston and put on Chinatown's favorite bill at the Oriental Theater in the Bowery. As was usual, practically all Chinatown turned out to see its favorite. Hip Sings and On Leongs forgot their differences at the stage door to worship their favorite actress. While those who might have been fighting sat peaceably side by side in the theater—the leaders of the Tongs were effecting the truce. By the time the show was over—an Oriental drama is at least five hours long—the truce had been signed and the Tong wars in New York were over.

Miss Wong Shiu Fung, as she calls herself here, is a Cantonese girl, the reigning favorite actress in China. She is known professionally as Shiu Fung Wong, but off-stage prefers to be called Miss Wong. There is no way to compare her popularity with American actresses. In China the actors are usually men, men even portraying women's parts. In America the sight of a real Chinese woman is an oddity. Added to that is the fact that Miss Wong is an actress—and the most popular one ever known in China—the manner in which the American Chinese receive her amounts almost to adoration.

Since she has been here—less than six months—the little Chinese actress has earned more than twenty thousand dollars, which is more yen than any Americanized Chinaman could figure up for this interview. She gets in American money five hundred dollars a performance. She lives in one of the most fashionable hotels in New York and rides around in her own Rolls-Royce.

Miss Wong appears to have a devastating effect upon masculine hearts, for the Brooklyn *Eagle* writer continues:

Six Chinamen in New York are said to have seen the beautiful actress and then gone home to commit suicide. One son of the Orient, a bashful young man who had only left his sunny home in China a few months back and was now serving chowmein in a Chinatown restaurant, before blowing his brains out told his roommate: "I have seen Shiu Fung Wong; there is nothing left to live for."

The next night his roommate went to the Oriental Theater. He returned home, drew all his money from the bank and dis-

appeared from view. He has not been seen nor heard of since

Dinner with the little Chinese actress at her hotel was a curious combination of the Occident and the Orient, we read:

This dainty, almond-eyed beauty, with a complexion like peaches and cream, dresses during the day in the style of the favorite daughter of a Park Avenue millionaire. Her plaited skirt is fashionably short. Her close-fitting felt hat is just the right shade of beige to be both modish and becoming. High-heeled kid slippers encase almost unbelievably tiny feet. Generations of high Chinese ancestors have given her hands and feet that seem to belong more to a doll than a woman. Her little hands wave excitedly as she talks. A necklace of real pearls—similar to the string worn by Queen Marie—hangs around her slim young throat.

Tho she dresses like a Fifth Avenue fashion plate, the fascinating part of her wardrobe is not her American clothes, but, quite naturally, the native costumes. Gorgeous satins, heavily embroidered in gold, spin fairy stories of far-away China. They are made in the most intriguing colors—bright Chinese reds, handsome purples, and lavender shadings, black with gold.

One of her most cherished possessions is a lovely jade necklace, said to be practically invaluable, made of stones so delicate and fragile in coloring that it is mockery to call the green stones we ordinary mortals sport by the same name.

Chatting with Chinatown's favorite proved a delightful, if difficult, task. For, unfortunately, she speaks no English. And Chinese is entirely too hard to be mastered in one evening. A countryman of Miss Wong's, a young student at one of the Eastern colleges, consented graciously to act as an interpreter.

Yes, it was learned, the dainty little star likes America very much.

"Charming," and she smiled at her own rather stilted attempt at the hard foreign tongue.

Chinese, as she spoke it with the interpreter, seems like the most musical language in the world. That is because Mademoiselle's voice is musical, the interpreter explained. Undoubtedly it is. When she went off again in soft, hurried tones it sounded like little silver bells tinkling in the distance.

As an actress, all Chinatown is agreed Miss Wong is "a riot." When she was told this, her dreamy, brown eyes opened wide in amazement. Evidently it was not easy for the interpreter to find a word in their native tongue that corresponded to the slang term "riot." But she smiled modestly just the same.

Miss Wong likes American girls and honestly admires their freedom. Short skirts she considers graceful. The American theater, she thinks, is whatever the Chinese word for "wonderful" is. Only she would not qualify which actress she prefers here.

On questions of women's drinking and smoking and whether China has the same problem with the younger generation as America the young lady diplomatically refused to commit herself.

"Poor China, she has enough trouble," she said in answer to the latter question.

And, after a lot of jabbering in her native tongue on the others, this is what her interpreter said:

"Miss Wong is what you call old fashioned."

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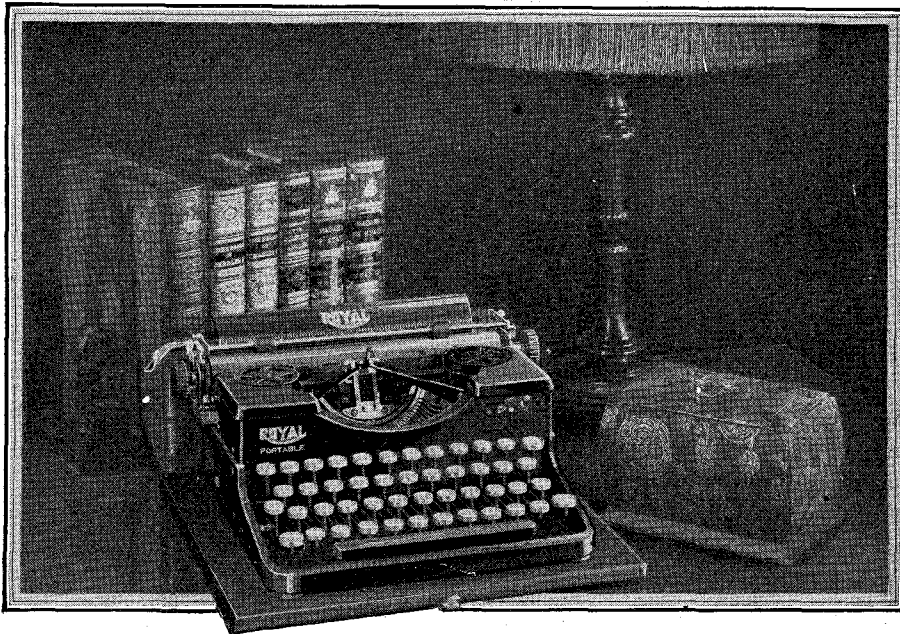
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

want it to mean. Later on the Chinese girl described herself as "belonging to the old school" in regard to the type of play in which she acts. Her repertoire consists entirely of tragic rôles. The interpreter thought she might be compared to Jane Cowl on the American stage.

Naturally, any reference to the present situation in China was skilfully glossed over, but the young actress believes firmly in the Cantonese Army.

As is characteristic with the Chinese, Miss Wong is extremely modest about her success as an actress. She has been on the stage "for many years," she says, and that probably accounts for her popularity. Right here, it might be mentioned, the diminutive star is twenty-two years old.

"There are so few women on the stage in China; that is why they like me," she said real prettily through her interpreter. When she returns to her native country, Miss Wong said, she will carry with her "an undying impression of the charming Americans." She hopes to come back next winter, and all Chinatown is praying that she will.

THE SHYNESS OF JOHN BURROUGHS

ALTHO his books became "the most widely read nature books in the market," and were "accepted as classics for the use of schools," John Burroughs refused to acknowledge his own title to fame. "Not all the honor that came to him, when Roosevelt was his advocate," writes Hamlin Garland in *The Dearborn Independent*, "could make Burroughs in the slightest degree self-conscious or boastful, and he remained almost illogically unassuming." Clad in worn and baggy trousers and a faded yellow sweater, with his noble head bared to the sun and the breeze, he made a picture which no one can forget, says Mr. Garland, adding that he looked like a handsome old farmer, but was in truth a poet, essayist and philosopher of brave and original thought. As his beard grew gray, he came to remind one of Walt Whitman. Thus is the Sage of Slabsides recalled by a close friend. In the last years of the essayist's life Mr. Garland was also his summer neighbor in the Catskills, where Burroughs had been born and whither he had returned to live and die. Mr. Garland goes on to say:

I saw him frequently during the eight years of my life in the Catskills, and learned from his own lips the story of his youthful struggles for an education, of his trials as a country school-teacher, of his attempt to become a soldier during the Civil War, and of his final entrance into government service as a guard in the vaults of the National Treasury. "It was there, facing an iron door," he said to me, "that I began to dream of the Catskills, of the old home farm, its woods and meadows, and to write essays which made up my first published volume."

He told me how in the early 'seventies he decided to establish himself on a farm in the Hudson River valley. He quaintly said, "I had come to the opinion that this

valley was a favorite thoroughfare for migrating birds, and that I would find it a rich field for the study of their habits."

In order to live he decided to be a vineyardist. On a pleasant terrace which overlooked the river for many miles, he built a picturesque stone house which he called Riverby, and planted several acres to apples, pears and grapes with intent to make his living by the sale of fruit while writing the essays in which his vital interest lay.

He was not a kid-glove farmer. He rose with the dawn, and hoed and pruned and dug like the rest of his neighbors. He exposed himself to the wind and the rain and the sun, much more recklessly than any of his hired men, and yet he found time to study the birds, the small beasts and the flowers of his neighborhood, making Sunday trips to neighboring forests, and writing—that is the amazing fact. Despite his calloused hands and aching bones, he continued to compose books on the life about him; books which mingled poetry and philosophy with exact observation and a lofty conception of human life.

As he lived in the habit of a man of letters, without the slightest affectation of scholarship, or distinction, so he wrote, simply, but nobly. His articles in the magazines were eagerly read. He became an authority as well as an inspiration to thousands of readers, and yet he was seldom seen in the city. Once or twice a year he might be met at the Authors' Club, a handsome, rather silent man, of rustic aspect. It was at the Authors' Club that I first met him somewhere along about 1888, but I had been a reader of his articles for nearly ten years previous to this meeting.

I remember that his dress and manner were of almost Quaker simplicity. His beard was long and dark with streaks of silver, and I was surprised to hear him use many of the vernacular expressions with which I was familiar by reason of my father's New England habit.

• Garland and Burroughs had been drawn to each other by a common admiration and friendship for Walt Whitman, and Garland still recalls with pleasure the essayist's first invitation to visit him. He continues:

Some time in the 'eighties he built a study of bark—a kind of pavilion—in his yard at Riverby, at a point where he could sit at a desk and overlook the valley, and there he told me much of his reading and his writing was done. He kept his books there, for he was a lover of books, especially the writings of poets and philosophers. To his shelves came many autographed presentation copies of books by famous authors from Europe and England, and his files were rich with correspondence from poets and scientific observers. From year to year the number of those who recognized the power and beauty of his work increased, and as his fame spread, his visitors became more numerous.

To be still farther removed from the interruptions of his vineyard and his household, he built with his own hands a cabin in the hills some two miles to the westward of Riverby and there he did some of his writing, entertaining now and again a distinguished invited guest. He did his own cooking and built his own fires in a chimney constructed with his own hands. I have a letter from him in which he tells me that he has just finished laying the stone for this chimney and that it would soon be



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

ready for use. This, as I recall it, was in 1888.

He called this place Slabsides, and many of his friends were honored by an invitation to eat his cooking and to sleep upon the rustic bed which he had himself put together out of choice pieces of red birch. Theodore Roosevelt visited him here, and so did John Muir. After he became President, Roosevelt loved to have "Oom John," as he called Burroughs, accompany him on trips into the woods, and once he took him with him into Yellowstone Park, one of the grandest experiences in Uncle John's life. He loved to talk about this trip to me, knowing that I, too, was a friend and admirer of our great naturalist President. "To be with Roosevelt is like being in the midst of a national disturbance," he said to me soon after his return from this trip, "but it is quiet at the center. It is like being at the heart of a cyclone. Roosevelt himself never seems to be hurried or worried. The noise is all on the outside. He can read Epictetus with a political convention and a thunder-storm going on at the same time."

I sat beside him at the joint meeting of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, when the Gold Medal for Essays was awarded him, and I heard him grumble a protest which was half a soliloquy and half a statement to me. "I don't deserve that gold medal," he said, and a little bit later when the speaker spoke in praise of his work he muttered again, "That isn't true. My work isn't as important as that."

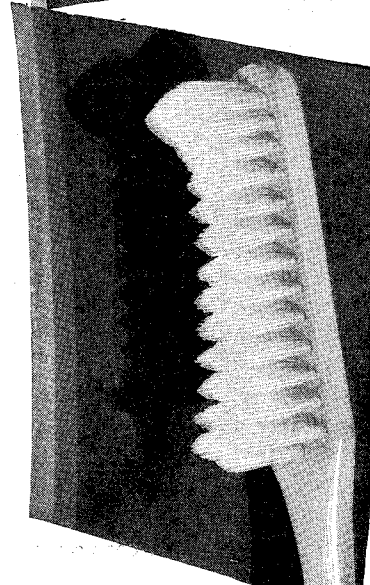
Nevertheless I was certain that these mutterings were really the expression of a shy man and a modest man who hated to see an honor unworthily bestowed. I am certain that it pleased him to know that what high honor he was held by his fellow craftsmen. After all, his judgment was too sound not to be actually unaware of his own excellencies and accomplishments.

Early in his career he made a contract with a publisher, a contract which in the opinion of his friends was a mistake, but it assured him of a modest annual income which had its advantages. It cut him off from a full share in the great popularity which came to him in later life, but for many years it gave him a sense of security which, perhaps, he would not have had if he had felt himself dependent upon the popularity of each successive volume.

As a matter of history, his books not only became the most widely read nature books in the market; they were accepted as classics for the use of schools, and so, in his later life, swarms of children, of students in girls' colleges, as well as adoring grown-ups of the nature-loving variety, descended upon him in his Hudson River home, and, at times, almost drove him to despair of ever getting another book written.

The flood was unending. Perhaps he came to the point of returning to his ancestral home in the Catskills in the hope of finding seclusion there. If this was his reason, he soon discovered the hopelessness of it. Year by year the stream of motor-cars moving up the steep road in hope of catching a glimpse of Woodchuck Lodge and Uncle John, thickened. No man in America, at least no man of letters, was more eagerly sought or more persistently pursued.

It was at this old farm, in this ugly little cottage, that he spent his last ten summers,



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and it was here, in the meadows along the stone walls and in the doorway of the barn where he had written so many of his pages, that an enterprising motion-picture company filmed him in the habit of his daily life. It is possible now for students and friends all over the world to see him as I saw him, talking with children, holding an orange-colored lizard in his hand or plucking a bee from a weed.

The highly sophisticated man or woman found nothing attractive in Burroughs, we are told. He was neither witty nor humorous, nor suggestive in his talk, and—

He knew little and cared nothing for the activities of either the smart intellectual set, or the smart social set. He was not much of a talker at any time, but in answer to questions he could express himself in picturesque and powerful phrase. So far as I know he never wore a long-tailed coat, and evening dress was as far from his use as a military uniform.

He was the man of letters, master not merely of his subject but of the English language. He and Howells were the last of that splendid group of writers whose work laid the nation-wide basis of American literature. As he sat by my fire, kindly, serious, rather negative, often a little remote, he seemed a countryman, a farmer interested in birds, the weather, and the neighbors. The gulf between the philosopher with a pen in his hand and the plain countryman was very wide. He was an artist in the use of words—written words. It was only in speech that he permitted himself to use the vernacular.

Long as I had known him, it was difficult for me fully to realize the immense range of his reading and the ground he had covered in speculation. It is only now, after re-reading his books in their proper order, that I am able to estimate in something like a just degree the depth and patience of his intellectual discipline and the lasting beauty of his style.

On the farm his grandfather cleared, in the pasture just above Woodchuck Lodge, rests a huge sandstone rock, and one day as we were standing beside it, John placed his hand upon it and said, "Garland, I played on this rock eighty years ago," and then after a pause and pointing toward the eastern side of the boulder, he added, "And right there I am to lie in my final sleep."

Deeply moved by his tone as well as by his words, I stood in silence while my mind ran over the circling path of his life. How American it all was! Here as a farmer's son he had begun his life, and here, after more than fourscore years of wandering and toil, he was about to lie down in the shadow of his childhood's rock and be mixed with the earth from which he sprang. There was a quiet majesty in the design.

His wishes were carried out. He died on a train as he was hastening home from California, and on the first of April, his eighty-third birthday, his friends and neighbors joined with his relatives in the simple ceremony of his burial. As one of his friends I stood beside that great rock and read a part of the service, and as my eyes took in the picture of that lovely valley and my ears caught the songs of the first spring birds, it seemed a most fitting end to such a life.

Henry Ford has bought this farm in order that it shall be a perpetual memorial; and the Burroughs Association has taken over the care and preservation of Slabsides, but the monument which will take care of itself and outlast all others is the shelf of books with his name upon their title-pages.

Join the leaders of industry who are helping put an end to payroll banditry— *America's Reign of Terror*

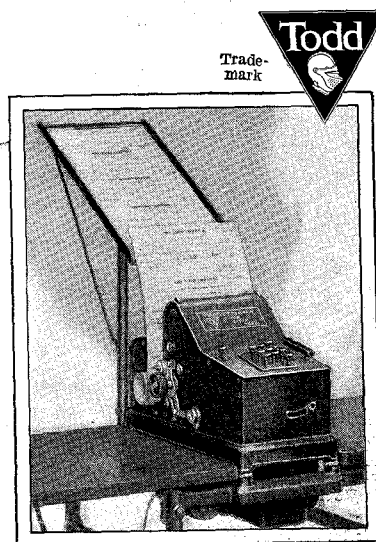


"SAFETY FIRST!" says industrial management as it installs devices to save lives, prevent injuries and reduce hazards. But certain leading firms—the country's best-known business names—go a step further. Realizing the terrifying threat of the payroll bandit, they pay their employees by check. In addition to removing the risk of payroll losses, they protect the paymaster and his assistants. . . . Join these leaders who pay-by-check and thereby strike at the source of this reign of terror.

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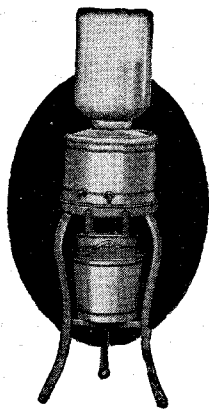
3 Standard Forgery Bonds cover the remaining check-fraud possibilities, namely, outright forgery of signature or of endorsement. Qualified Todd users receive policies at the most advantageous discounts from the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company.

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Soft Drink Dispensers

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SALVAGING MADAME TUSSAUD'S CHAMBER OF HORRORS

LONDON could not be London—now, could it?—without Madame Tussaud's waxworks; thus the English country people lamented when the famous collection of kings and knaves was devastated by fire a year or two ago. There is abundant reason, however, we are told, to take a more cheerful view now; for Madame Tussaud's is fast recovering from the blow that threatened to wipe it out. When the work of restoration is completed, Alfred the Great will again be burning the pancakes, Harold's body will be in process of discovery on the battle-field of Hastings, and Mary Queen of Scots will be laying her head on the block. Best of all, Clair Price tells us in the *New York Times Magazine*, the dungeon of horrors will be more horrible than ever when the electric lights spell out the old familiar name of Madame Tussaud across the new building next to Baker Street Station.

When Mr. Price entered this "hall of fame," it was a strange sight that met his gaze:

Carlyle stood staring savagely at the place from which Horatio Bottomley had departed, leaving his head on the floor. Hindenburg was half assembled—legs on a chair, hands hanging from a peg in the wall, his head on a shelf looking a little anxiously for his body. Florence Nightingale stood on one foot with the forlorn appearance of a woman who wants to be helpful but doesn't know just where to begin. At the other end of the room all the kings of England were holding a committee meeting in their birthday suits and, in a corner behind them, the King of Bulgaria lay in state—and a very bad state, too.

"What's the smell? Embalming fluid?"

"No, what you smell is the cellulose acetate that we use to preserve the wax."

"What would happen if you got mixed up and put Bottomley's head on Spurgeon's neck?"

"Oh, we couldn't make a mistake of that sort! All the heads and hands and legs and bodies are labeled."

"And who's this?" The visitor pointed to a clothed figure crouching at the feet of an erect and staring form with "Smuts" stenciled across its chest. He stooped and poked the crouching figure in its dusty coat. "Who is he? Chaucer? Charlie Chaplin? Or who?" The crouching figure rose of its own accord and the visitor's hair rose with it. The figure turned and revealed a dull face with eyeballs that moved and a mouth that spoke.

"No, that's old Jimmy. He works here. He's giving Smuts a new toe. The General lost one of his toes in the fire."

After that the visitor said nothing. Even when his hair had descended to its normal position on his head, it was some time before he could get his tongue down from the roof of his mouth.

Hundreds of blackened hands covered the walls of the next room—adult hands, children's hands and babies' hands with broken-off lengths of arm attached; some of them whole, some minus a finger or two, some mere palms hanging mutely; none labeled, all salvaged from the fire that two years ago destroyed the old Madame Tussaud's, London's world-famous waxworks show, and all of them now collected

in temporary quarters in Baker Street for the preparation of the new Madame Tussaud's, which is to open next Christmas in a building on the old site.

"A lot of these we shan't be able to use," said the restorer. "We can't identify them. Some we can." He picked up a baby's hand. "The Babes in the Wood," he said, as if to himself. "That's all right. Most of that black will come off with a good wash." He spat on his finger and rubbed the blackened hand. "See how easily it comes white? A wash and a coat of paint will do for that. We have to use rather high colors. Under artificial light the figures would look unnaturally pale if we didn't." He fingered a number of other unbroken hands. A doctor in a dissecting room has the same matter-of-fact manner. "Some of them will be all right if we can identify them, but we'll have to make a lot of new hands."

When Clair Price asked whether they made hands as Cheshire makes cheese—one after another out of the same mold—the reply was:

"No, no. Wait till you see the cemetery down-stairs. We used to keep it in the basement of the old building, and most of it was not damaged by the fire. Some of it was damaged by water, for plaster of Paris won't stand water, but most of our molds are still intact. For every one of the 500 figures in the old Madame Tussaud's we had a model for the head, the body, the legs and each of the hands, and we have them all in the catacombs down-stairs."

"Some of the head molds are the original death masks Madame made in Paris from heads that were brought to her from the guillotine during the Revolution; but most of them were made from busts my grandfather and my father and I made from sittings or from photographs. Sometimes we can't get sittings, and then we have to take the greatest possible care to get as many photographs as possible."

"I am doing Mussolini for the new exhibition from twenty photographs and as many printed pictures as I can get hold of. Do you suppose we could do Cromwell without knowing on which side of his face his warts were? Or Nelson without knowing which was the arm he lost and which was his blind eye? Or Byron without knowing whether his club-foot was the right or the left? Or Mary Queen of Scots without knowing whether her eyes were blue or brown? You'd be surprised if I told you how much time we used to spend studying the Beaconsfield curl and the Gladstone collar in order to get them right."

"No, each pair of these hands has to be cast from the molds that belong to its figure; and, if the figure is of somebody who lived in the last 150 years, the molds may have been made from his own hands. It is rather painful, and we don't often ask our sitters to let us make casts of their hands. We cover the hands with tallow and then apply the plaster of Paris; but, if the sitter be a man, some of the hair on the fingers and the backs of the hands always sticks up through the tallow, and the result is that when the plaster has set and the mold is removed some of the hair is pulled out by the roots."

"We have a few face molds that were made in the same way, but it is a dangerous business, and we never attempt it now. We put straws up the nostrils of the subject to breathe through, and if they become clogged you can imagine the result. It

takes from twenty minutes to a half hour for plaster of Paris to set."

Madame Tussaud's is in a state of transition, Mr. Price remarks, and allowances must be made.

Nobody has been more unwavering in the separation of the sheep from the goats than was Madame. The sheep stood in their rows of rigid respectability on the ground floor of the old building and upstairs. The goats were relegated to the chamber of horrors in the basement, where they lived in the gruesome company of the Road to Ruin, the pillory, the cell from old Newgate in which Lord George Gordon died of jail fever, the iron grille through which Jack Sheppard escaped from Newgate, the old bell and the old jury box from Newgate, the model of the guillotine from the Sanson family of Paris, and the model of the electric chair from Sing Sing, with an image of Kemmler, the first man to be electrocuted in New York, strapped in it. That most of the sheep upstairs perished in the fire and most of the goats in the basement survived must be laid to the inexplicable vagaries of fires.

In the hearts of provincials and foreigners visiting London the old Madame Tussaud's was as great a favorite as St. Paul's Cathedral. Most of them made a bee line for the chamber of horrors. It is only while the new Madame Tussaud's is in process of preparation that Crippen, Landru, Schneider and the other murderers are being permitted to consort with respectable people like Milton, King John and Steve Donoghue. As soon as the new dungeon of horrors is ready, Crippen and his kind will go into it and never will be allowed to come out.

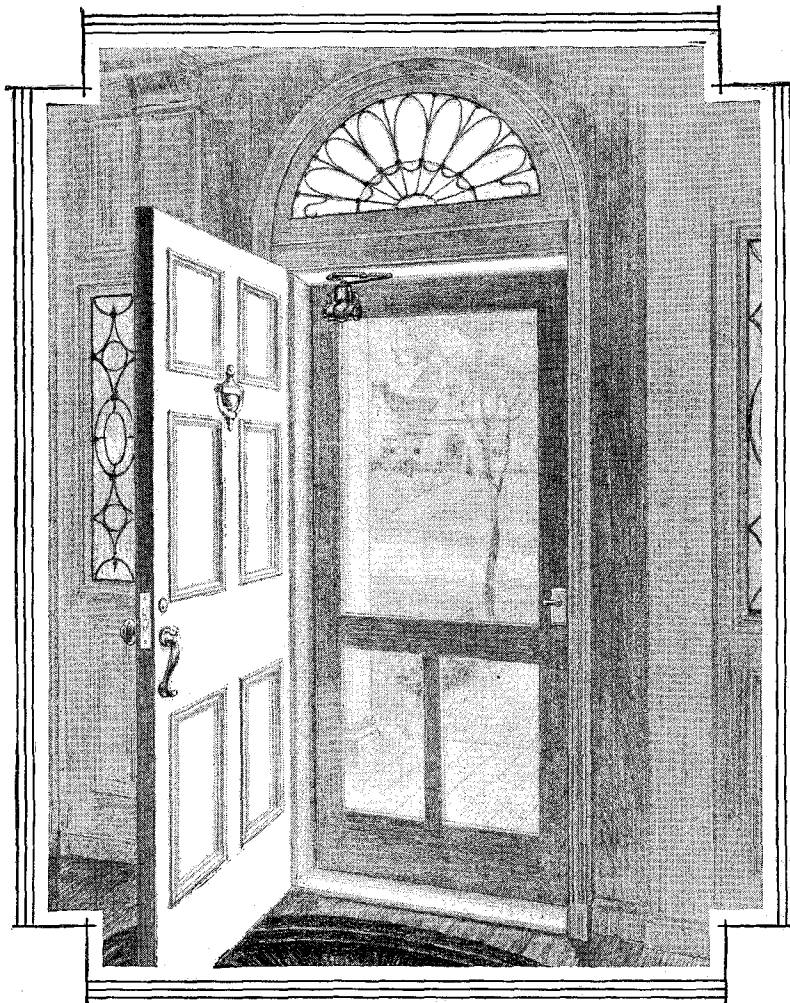
George Washington in his wig and fine purple, as immaculate as if there had never been a fire, stood beside the doorway in the next room with a wooden Charles II, an outcast in a world of wax, shoved into a corner behind him. "All of the bodies used to be made of wood in Madame's day," said John Tussaud, Madame's great-grandson and the present head of the family. "Madame came over from France in 1802 and toured England with her exhibition until 1833, when she settled permanently in Baker Street. Wood was necessary to stand the risks of traveling, but we use plaster of Paris for the bodies now."

He took out his handkerchief and flicked a speck of dust from Washington's nose.

"I had taken him out to be photographed. That's how he happens to survive," M. Tussaud continued. "Benjamin Franklin we lost, and Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley, Wilson, Taft, Harding, Garfield, Johnson and Roosevelt as well."

The rest of the room was occupied by a silent and stenciled throng, patiently attending the arrival of their clothes. General Booth, Marie Antoinette, Ramsay MacDonald, Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw, Stanley Baldwin, Sir Francis Drake, the Duke of Wellington, Father Bernard Vaughan, Lord Allenby, and Pussyfoot Johnson were there.

Four crowded rooms, the visitor supposed, must contain the making of the new Madame Tussaud's, but in this he proved wholly wrong. A waxworks show that began as a little private museum at Bern in 1757, moved to Paris in 1762, to live through the Revolution before fleeing into a permanent exile in England in



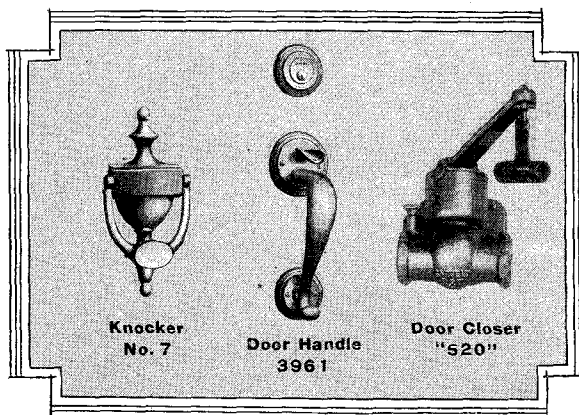
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

1802, besides living through the Napoleonic wars and their aftermath, the Chartist riots and the depression that followed the Crimean War, is not to be reduced to four roomfuls of remains, not even by a disastrous fire. Mr. Price goes on to say:

It is true that its famous Napoleonic relics are lost and can never be replaced. Of the great coach in which Napoleon rode during the retreat from Moscow, in its day the last word in traveling luxury, only four curving springs, four iron hoops and a skeleton undercarriage remain. The barouche that Napoleon used on St. Helena, the flag he used on the return from Elba and the cases of other Napoleonic relics are all gone. But the policeman and the program girl who used to stand just inside the entrance, never winking an eye and never answering any of the questions addressed to them by visitors—they will be back in their places when the new exhibition opens in its new building.

Cinderella, Jack the Giant Killer and the Babes in the Wood will be there. The Sleeping Beauty will breathe as softly and as regularly as before. Madame Tussaud herself, with her funny little bonnet and the spectacles on the tip of her nose, will sit again at her desk—the patron saint of all the world's waxworks.

"But in the meantime there is much to be done," explained M. Tussaud. "Of the 500 figures in the old exhibition, about 320 were a complete loss and are being replaced by new figures, except for about twenty which have lost their interest now. In place of these twenty we are introducing Mussolini, Tim Healy, Sir Alan Cobham, President Cosgrave, Sir Oliver Lodge, Thomas Hardy, Sir James Barrie, Hindenburg, the Empire Premiers, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Jerome K. Jerome, H. G. Wells, Gerald du Maurier and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

"In addition to these 320 brand new figures, the exhibition will have 171 survivors salvaged from the ruins. Except for the murderers in the chamber of horrors, the survivors looked pretty bad when we got them out. Most of them had been buried in the ruins for a year and the mildew—phew! The clothes were a complete loss, the figures were stained brown and sadly knocked about, but we can take care of that. With a wash, a brush-up, some paint and new clothes, they'll look as fresh as ever.

From a narrow gallery outside the four workrooms the visitor presently looked down on a long mortuary crowded with wax corpses. There were plenty of them lying down, but here and there among the piled legs and broken bodies there were groups standing together with the white shrouds enveloping all but their naked legs. There used to be a rumor of a standing reward of £1,000 to anybody who would spend a night alone in the chamber of horrors. What would a man's nerves be worth if one of the standing corpses should move at midnight?

Down among them on the floor of the mortuary, a shroud was lifted here and there. Lady Astor, Tom Thumb, Krensky and the King of Spain stood beneath one of them, along with Stanley, who had given up finding Livingstone and was chumming instead with one of the Mahdi's men who killed Gordon at Khartum.

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Uncle Sam's greenbacks—our beloved "long greens"—are the prettiest money in the world; and mighty handy to have about.

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Sample them. Try them out. Compare them with greenbacks. Buy two or three ten or twenty dollar American Express Travelers Cheques. Carry them in your pocket instead of greenbacks—and note the difference.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

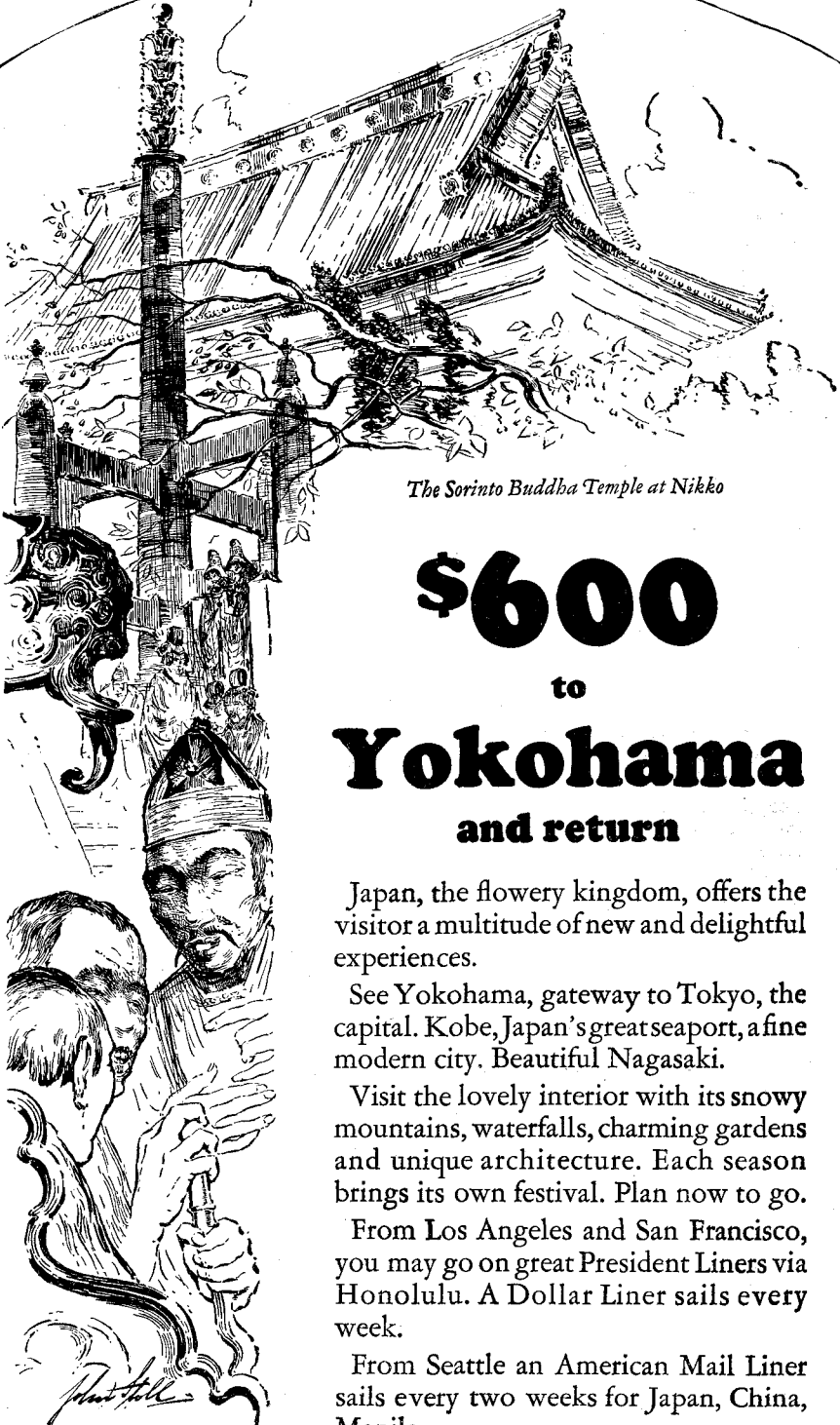
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WORD BLINDNESS IN CHILDREN

CURRENT investigations show, we are told by Prof. Walter F. Dearborn of Harvard, that lesser degrees of this difficulty are not uncommon among school children, and are in need of recognition and of remedial treatment. These cases of "bad" or "hard" reading, he says, are now roughly and somewhat inaccurately described and classified by teachers as non-readers. Skill in reading is so essential to academic advancement that the effect may often be traced even into college years and after life. Studies of word blindness are also throwing light on the handicaps of slow readers in school. These facts are set forth by Dr. Dearborn in an address to the New England convention of optometrists, printed in *The Optometric Weekly* (Chicago). He goes on:

To the founders of this country who set their hearts on universal education as one of the prerequisites of democracy, and to many of their successors, the contrast between the pursuits of the school and the actualities of life outside the school have meant little. Even with the broadening and enriching of the curriculum in recent times, life is still broader, richer and more varied in its activities and opportunities than the school. It is, however, not my intention to argue that the schools should be less "bookish," but to review with you a few indications of the preponderance in present-day schooling of verbal or linguistic knowledge and the resulting handicaps to which those who are not possessors of this knowledge are subject, and then to show the falsity of the estimates of the intelligence of those thus handicapped; in a word, of those who have either not learned to read, or read poorly. I shall describe a number of individuals of undoubted ability who are commonly regarded as stupid or mentally defective in school, who are also so classified when tested by the currently employed intelligence tests, and who have frequently come to regard themselves as mentally below par, and are so regarded by their families for no other reason than that they have failed to learn to read, or to read well. I plead for the early discovery of these individuals not only to forestall their scholastic failures, but by preserving their morale and feelings of competency, to prevent the development of traits of character which may subsequently prove psychopathic or even delinquent. The mere assurance to these children (as well as to their parents and teachers) that their difficulties do not affect their mentality generally, that they are not, "dumb-bells," dull, odd, feeble-minded or lazy, but that their trouble is due to special handicaps which may be overcome, and the nature of which may be at least in part elucidated is often sufficient to prevent the latter consequences, if not the former.

Ability to read and write is generally regarded so all-pervasive in its effects that among the dictionary synonyms of "illiterate" we find "unlearned" or "uneducated" and "untaught." A bright child who has not learned to read may, if he is a good listener, get along fairly well in the early years of school, and may do correspond-



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

ingly, well in the tests of intelligence, but, with advance in grade, instruction is increasingly by books, so that the progress of the non-reader is pretty effectively blocked. If, at school entrance, his intelligence quotient was found to be well over one hundred, it may now have dwindled to seventy, and he himself have become a candidate for a school for the feebleminded.

Disability in reading may be due to a number of causes. Word-blindness, the result of a congenital defect in certain visual memory and association centers of the brain, was the earliest explanation of these extreme conditions, and the one now commonly held. Instead of explaining anything, this way of disposing of the matter has usually for a time stopt further inquiry. It would appear that instead of the inheritance of a centrally located blight—such as might result in a general reading disability or word-blindness—we find a number of minor defects, differing in different individuals, which may interfere somewhat with a given method of learning to read, but perhaps not with another. We have further found that these defects are frequently associated with a lack of proper bringing up and discipline in the home, so that the incentive or interest sufficient to overcome the above-mentioned handicaps are lacking.

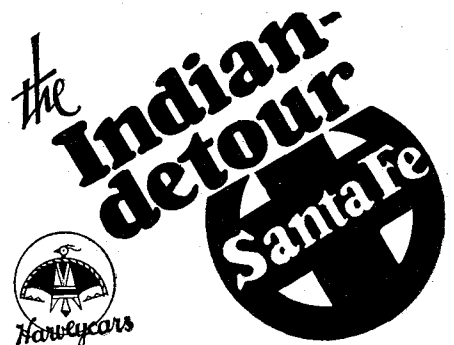
Some of the deviations are, in fact, common enough and cause no difficulties in the majority of children but conspire to produce simply faulty habits. These are not unlike the initial awkwardness of posture and stroke, which, when fixed by habit, make for impossible golfers and tennis-players. Our analysis indicates that left-handedness, or left-eyedness, ambidexterity and the associated reversed or mirror-writing; the heterophorias [defects in accommodation of the eye] before they are corrected; short auditory and visual memory spans; early difficulties in articulation, and possibly defects in pitch discrimination, which cause difficulties in phonetics, are examples of the factors which may predispose toward word-blindness in children.

That left-handedness and ambidexterity should be connected with difficulties in reading may, at first thought, seem bizarre. The way in which left-handedness may operate as an initial handicap in reading, as it has been shown to operate in writing, is suggested by the following observations.

If a left-handed boy gets the "feel" of the movement made by his right-handed teacher in writing the word "cat," and starting (as she does) from the center of the body, moves his left hand outward and produces ta, he will be told that he must not move his hand from the right toward the left, but from the left toward the right, and that he must watch the teacher and do as she does. He is thus required at the start to disregard his kinesthetic stimuli and imagery, or at least to subordinate them to the visual. If the kinesthetic feelings and memories of movement happen to be his forte (as compared with the visual) he may be doubly injured in the great process of conformity, which education is. He begins with something of a conflict. When the left-handed boy begins to write he must "push" his hand in a direction which covers what he has written, or adopt a position for holding his pencil which seems and is, indeed, awkward. This may



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not appear a very serious matter, but it is of the nature of an initial handicap.

The outgoing movement of the left hand is from the center of the body toward the left. The left-handed person, possibly because he watches what his preferred hand does, and thus establishes the habit, may show a preference for this same direction in his eye movements. The reading of "saw" as "was" is a very commonly observed error, altho it is not confined to the left-handed. There is a tendency for the left-handed to catch the end letters of the words first, just as the right-handed commonly get the initial letters first. The reading of "when" as "now" would seem quite unintelligible except as one had observed this tendency. The confusion of letters which are the same in form but different in position, such as p, g; d, b; n, w; has been explained as due to the fact that our earliest memories of letters may be muscular. The eye-movements may be quite as important as hand movements in fixing these memories.

THE IDEAL WEIGHT

"**A** LEAN horse for a long race" is a motto justified by life-insurance experience, we are told by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, in an article under the above heading, contributed to *The American Insurance Union Magazine* (Columbus, Ohio). It has been possible for insurance companies, he says, to select a very favorable class of lightweight, but impossible, in spite of their care and selection, to secure a favorable type of heavyweight. In middle-aged and elderly groups there is approximately one point higher death-rate for every pound of overweight. That is, forty pounds overweight shows approximately 40 per cent. extra mortality. He goes on:

In the absence of pathology, the average weight at age thirty is the ideal weight to maintain throughout maturity. Experience shows that those maintaining this weight exhibit the most favorable mortality. After middle life, even extreme lightweight may not be incompatible with good health.

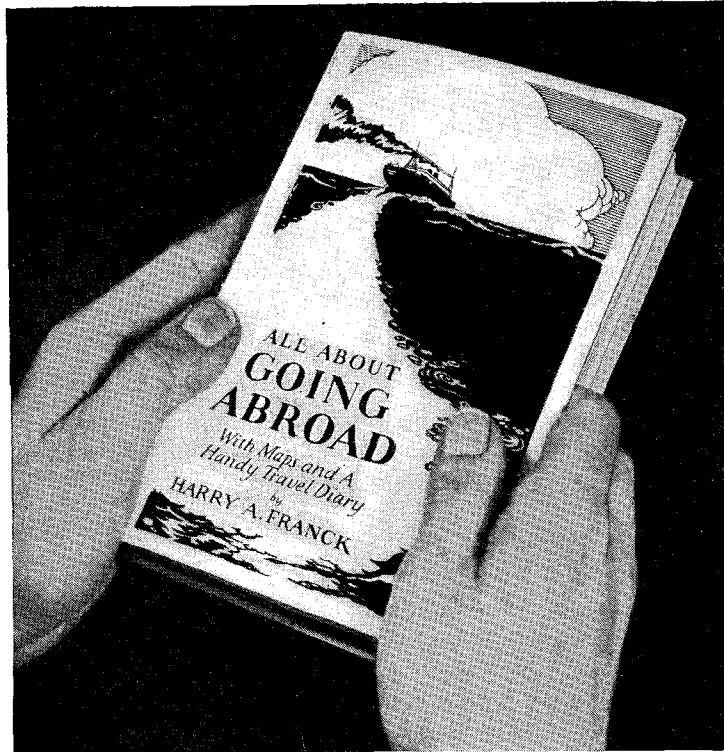
The usual gain in weight with advancing years is so universal that it has been accepted as normal or physiological, whereas it is not normal, but the result of disease-producing and life-shortening influences. A youthful figure, as a rule, reflects superior vitality, other things being equal.

In keeping the weight at the ideal point, more reliance must be placed upon diet than upon exercise. The average exercise system for reducing weight is illogical, usually futile and temporary in its effects, and oftentimes it is dangerous when undertaken without knowledge of the underlying physical condition of the individual.

When we know that it requires eight hours' steady walking on the level to burn up about four ounces of fat, we can readily see how difficult it is to keep the weight down by exercise alone. The average civilized individual is necessarily physically inactive as compared to primitive man, and he can not adjust his activities to conform to the ideal of physical exercise.

Exercise should, of course, be followed for its other beneficial effects as well as for weight reduction. In heavyweights, this must be graded very carefully according to the type of individual and physical condition. It is desirable to secure as

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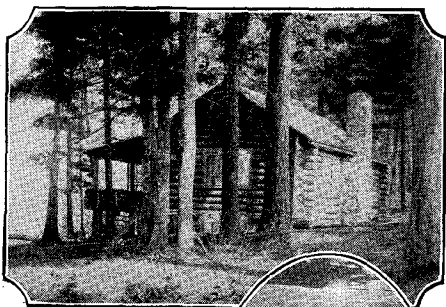
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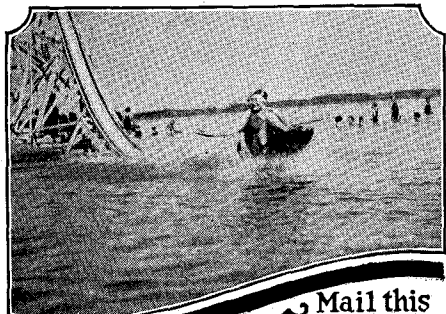
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

much exercise as possible within the required limitations. But it is a mistake to suppose that the weight can not be reduced and kept where it belongs without strenuous exercise far beyond the individual's power to maintain it regularly.

The average adult overweight person is usually overfed, according to Dr. Fisk, as well as underexercised. Generally speaking, he says, overweight is due to the fact that more food of a certain kind is being taken than is required by the body to maintain its activity. And this excess of food is accumulated as fatty tissue. To quote further:

In combating overweight, it is not absolutely necessary to cut out entirely the high-caloried or fat-forming foods. Such foods should, of course, be cut down. By cutting out sugar, for example, as a sweetening agent at the table, by omitting bread and breadstuffs from two meals during the day, by eliminating heavy pastries, candy, and extra food indulgences, an enormous advantage may be gained in weight reduction. The elimination of such fat-forming foods, and the substitution of such foods as lettuce, tomatoes, celery, carrots, spinach, and fruits—all of which have low fuel value—would enormously reduce the available energy and therefore the fat-forming elements in the diet, yet fill the stomach and satisfy the hunger craving.

Often a carefully planned dietary will be defeated by extra meals and food indulgences such as candy, nuts, sodas or sundaes, which are looked upon by many as having no dietetic significance. As a matter of fact, these indulgences, as a rule, have enormous fat-forming power.

There are no special breads, baths, drugs, mineral waters, or other similar forms of treatment that have any power to bring about weight reduction. Some of these preparations are distinctly harmful. Barring cases of active endocrine disease, nothing can be accomplished that depends upon any principle other than the reduction of the high fat-forming foods and the substitution of those that have little fat-forming qualities.

As has already been suggested, after the age of thirty, underweight, unless extreme and unless associated with lowered health, is not an unfavorable condition; but before the age of twenty-five pronounced underweight is an unfavorable condition, often associated with lack of resistance to pulmonary affections and to other diseases of youth.

When underweight is associated with a tendency to frequent colds, and there is a condition of debility, anemia, or general malnutrition, it is at any age an unfavorable symptom—especially if there has been a recent loss in weight—and search should be made for tuberculosis, focal infection, or for any other possible underlying cause. Under such conditions the diet should be directed toward improving nutrition and inducing a point gain in weight.

Altho the weight that is lacking can be supplied only by food, we can not rely upon diet alone to accomplish this result. Every effort should be made to stimulate the whole organism by healthful recreation and by exercise kept within the limits of the individual's capacity. Exhausting physical exercise should be avoided.

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The "curious diversity" of the needs it meets is responsible for the remarkable growth of the industry, asserts the report, prophesying that still more varied fields of service for gases will be developed by American chemists who are "feeling their way" by experiments.

Striking testimony to the money value of chemical research, it is added, is found in the liquefied and compressed gas industries, whose yearly output has increased in value in the last decade from \$10,000,000 to \$54,000,000.

"The service rendered by industrial and commercial gases is just beginning," the report continues. "They are now employed to an extent which makes them commercial commodities, in treating a wide range of diseases; in cutting and welding the hardest and thickest metals; in processing oils for varnish making; in sanitation of drinking water; in refrigeration; in bleaching, disinfecting and fire extinguishing; in aeronautics; in the making of popular soft drinks, and in other fields as widely divergent as these."

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"The occurrence of the gas mixed with the natural gas of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas made such use possible, and the pressure of war needs enabled our engineers to work out a practical process for extracting it.

"During the war some 140,000 cubic feet of helium was made ready for shipment to Europe, altho none was actually sent. After the war the conservation of helium lapsed for a while, but was later resumed, and the Government now has many million cubic feet stored in tanks as a military reserve.

"It has also definitely taken over the production of helium and adopted an effective conservation policy. Strictly speaking, helium is not, therefore, a commercial commodity, altho the law authorizes the leasing of surplus supplies to American concerns. The cost of extracting helium has been greatly reduced since the war.

"Altho the commercial utilization of various gases which reach the public in condensed form, that is, the liquefied or compressed gases, still looks to the future



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

for its greatest development, it has attained in the years since the war a position of no inconsiderable economic importance.

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Most striking has been the rapid post-war expansion in the production and use of oxygen. Before the war the total value of commercial oxygen was about \$1,800,000 annually. This has now increased twelve-fold. Altho the uses of pure oxygen are legion it is the development of the oxy-acetylene torch, we are told, which has given this gas its place in the sun as a commercial product. For the welding and cutting of metals the services of the blow-pipe have become of the highest value. To quote further:

Boilers in which workmen would require a whole day to cut out a section now yield to the keen point of the gas flame in a very few minutes. In wrecking steel structures, cutting through the plates of ships, welding gas and water pipes and a score of other uses the oxyacetylene torch has proved invaluable for saving both lives and property.

Nitrous oxid, one of the first anesthetics, has continued to the present to be leader in that field, and production to-day is greater than ever before. It is more or less concentrated, twelve plants turning out all the 45,297,000 gallons marketed in this country.

A hydrocarbon, propane, has been making much headway recently as a cooking fuel. It is intended for suburban or farm dwellings, and is distributed in metal cylinders.

Hydrogen, the balloon gas, has been turned out in greatly increased quantities since the war, part of the production going into other employments besides aeronautics, such as the hydrogenation of oils, reduction of metals and use in the oxyhydrogen torch.

Fifty-one establishments in the United States, according to the most recent figures, are producing 103,818,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, valued at \$695,000. Only 1,669,000 cubic feet were produced in 1914.

Of the many other gases which have attained a position on the country's market-place few have failed to feel the quickening influence of the great commercial and industrial activity of the years since the war.

Chlorin, now widely used as a purifier of city water in addition to its established use in bleaching compounds, is produced to the extent of 125,000,000 pounds, a gain in two years of more than 60 per cent.

Sulfur dioxide, another bleaching agent and disinfectant, is finding new fields, especially in medicine. Of carbonic acid some 51,000,000 pounds are being manufactured for the soda-fountains and bottlers of soft drinks, the value being almost \$5,000,000.

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States, unlike Europe, has relied for the most part on natural gas from underground reservoirs filled in past ages. The use of natural gas is now at or near its peak, it is believed, and the future of gas production here obviously lies in the field of manufactured gases, made from coal, oil and water. The volume of manufactured gas, the report states, increases fairly steadily year by year, and now about equals that of the natural product. We are informed:

Two industries subsidiary to natural gas production have grown to decidedly important proportions. They are the manufacture of natural-gas gasoline and the manufacture of carbon black from natural gas.

Gasoline extraction through the treatment of natural gas by various methods has advanced very rapidly, a fact which is highly gratifying, since it adds appreciably to our stocks of gasoline, while actually improving natural-gas service to consumers without subtracting materially from the quality of the gas.

HOW A BABY LEARNS TO TALK

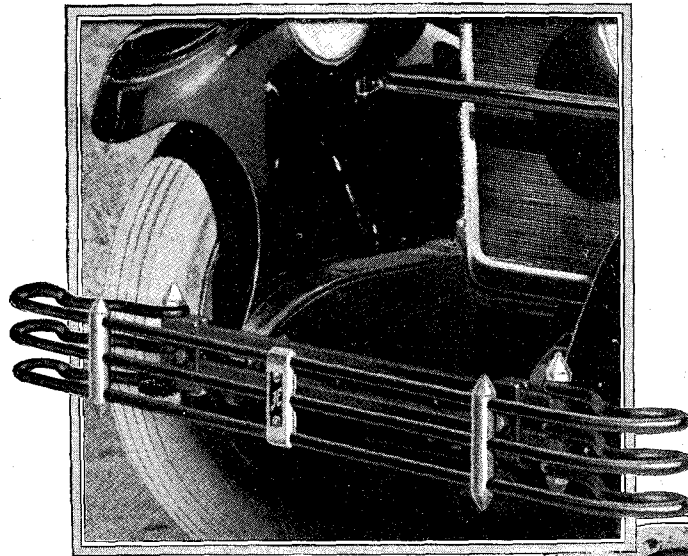
THE evolution of language in a child is of great human interest, since this faculty is preeminently the property of man and distinguishes him from the lower animals. Most of these express their emotions by sounds, and may even communicate with their fellows, but the human family can express not only emotion and desire, but abstract thought. An address upon this subject by Karl Buehler, before a meeting of German philologists and professors of language-study held in Erlangen, is thus abstracted, in part, in *Le Journal de Psychologie* (Paris):

The scientific investigation of infantile language is still very recent. Altho Darwin considered the subject in general, its serious scientific study did not begin until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In my opinion we are still far from the end of this inquiry, and our sources of information are by no means exhausted.

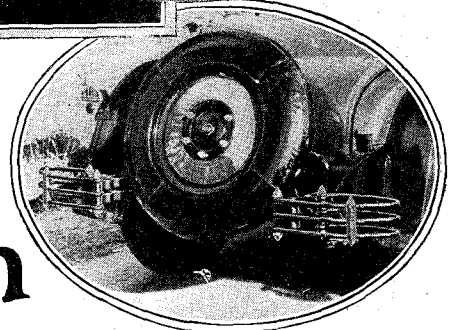
A word in passing on the origin and development of articulation. The infant utters a cry in the first moment of its new existence. The articulation does not develop at the same moment as the cry; it does not appear until about the beginning of the third month—the beginning of genuine play-activity. In general, it is much the same with the first steps in the human language as in the case of grasping and of upright walking. All of these things have their roots in instinct and arrive at maturity when the proper time has come.

According to Mr. Buehler, articulation begins with the "babbling" or "lisping" noises emitted by children about this time. This action, on their part, is instinctive and is uniform among children of all races. Differentiation does not occur till later, and proceeds from the child's imitation of the vocal sounds that he hears. The speaker went on:

But the manner in which this babbling begins obliges the biologist to believe that we have to do here with a faculty that is



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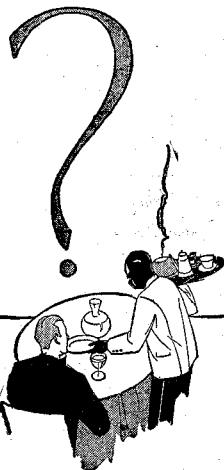
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

very ancient—with a property which can hardly be more recent in the development of man than the power of standing upright, for example. But this is true only at the beginning of articulation.

Let us now consider the child at the beginning of the second year, in which we find the second decisive step in the evolution of human language—the power of giving names to objects. During the previous months many things have occurred: From the play of articulation, little by little certain constant and stable forms have made their appearance, such as the words *mama, papa, dada*, etc. Others, which the infant acquires by imitation, are added to these; and from them three or four, or at most half a dozen, vocal forms are accepted by the child with a certain measure of definiteness as to sense and mode of use.

But even now, as our author points out, the child's power of self-expression is but little greater than that of the higher mammals, as for example, the dog, which is equally capable of expressing grief and joy, anger and fear by barking. The child, likewise, uses its vocabulary to express emotion and the satisfaction of desire. To quote again:

And now, all of a sudden, when the moment of internal maturity has arrived, a new fact appears—these same sound-forms, and others acquired by the child, become names for the father, the mother, and various other things. This is the great turning-point toward that which is specifically human—toward the representative function of language. Suddenly there is no longer merely the same word for the same emotion, but the same word for the same object. For example, the same word for stool or chair is employed with different shades of accent and accompanying gestures, whether the child is pleased or irritated, or whether it simply desires to be seated.

One can hardly overestimate the range of the progress thus attained. To attach vocal forms to objects is to take the first step in the great organization of verbal thought.

The power of language, we are told, remains at this new level for several months; even for a year in many children. The vocabulary increases, passes from half a dozen to from two to five dozen, or even to a hundred words which the child possesses and employs; it is not long now before we are unable to make an exact count, but this is of no great importance, since the level of development is not characterized by the extent of the vocabulary, but by the fact that whenever the child speaks a single word is pronounced, instigated by a single object and a single impulse. This has been justly called the stage of the single-word phrase. Says Mr. Buehler:

This stage, and above all, its long duration, it seems to me to possess great interest for the theory of development. Toward the end of the second year, our children suddenly pass from the one-word phrase to that of two or more words. This is a real leap forward; it is as if some internal

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reservoir had opened. For in general, as soon as two-word phrases have been achieved, or shortly thereafter, one hears the child utter from time to time, especially in highly emotional situations, a whole cascade of words.

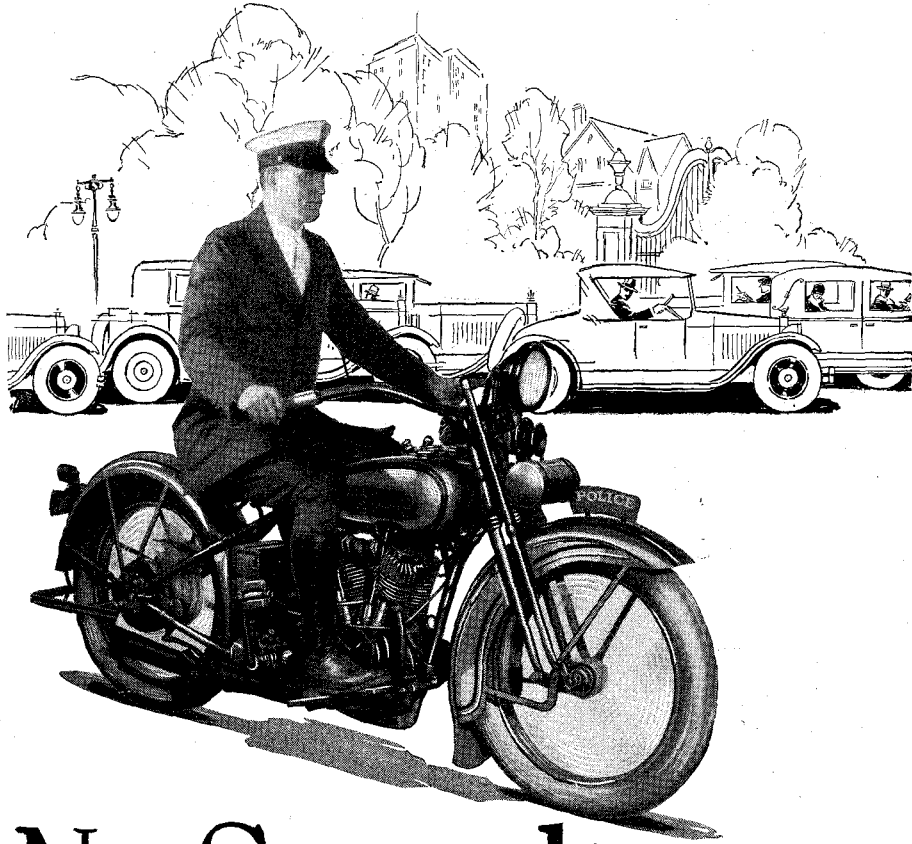
I need not explain to linguists the significance of such assemblages of words. We have here the source of syntax and the differentiation of species of words, and the most important and surprising thing at this stage is that even among our own children, who are growing up in a linguistic environment having a rigid syntax, in the first phase everything appears to be still quite fluid and indeterminate. We have not yet any question of a fixed order of words nor of any other form of inflection; there is no auxiliary word and no differentiation between nouns and verbs. From a psychological point of view we can form but one conclusion: the passage to the phrase of two or more words comes at the moment when the child is internally sufficiently far advanced, sufficiently right for a verbal situation—to speak metaphorically—to be able to express various aims.

It is probably always external circumstances, trifling events in the life of the child, which provoke the speech—for example, the accident of having upset its hobby-horse. At the state of the one-word phrase this situation would have pointed to but a single word. But the child is now in a condition to express verbally several motifs at one and the same time.

Having progressed thus far, the child is ready to use the auxiliary means of expression, including accent and rhythm. His psychology with respect to the laws of syntax is still a more or less unsolved problem, we are told; and the lecturer urged continued investigation of this matter. He went on:

I come now to the last great stage of development . . . the formation of inflections, and here we once more have a solid basis of observation to support us. We know that beginning with the stage of informal accumulation of words, various directions may be followed. For example, in Chinese syntax the words remain independent and invariable, and it is only their relative position with some other features which matters. Or, we may have the syntax of the agglutinated languages; and finally, inflected languages. Our own children, of course, learn the art of inflection quite naturally from the influences which surround them. But there still remain to be explained two peculiar facts from the point of view of evolution—first, the interval of two to six months which always exists between the beginning of the child's use of the many-worded phrase and the beginning of inflection; secondly, the sudden and almost simultaneous appearance of all the various kinds of alteration in words (conjugation, declination, comparison). We have here an actual leap in the linguistic life of the child. Sometimes it has almost learned, in more or less mechanical fashion, the formation of the comparative, as "big" and "bigger," and also the forms for a few adjectives. Afterward the other inflections occur rapidly in one abrupt step after the other. The child has grasped the principle and begins to construct forms on its own account. This personal construction by the child is most clearly shown in his errors.

The author here quotes Stern's law that as soon as the child has grasped the



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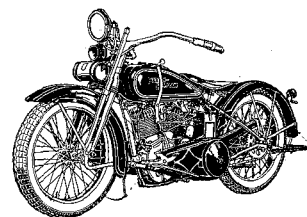
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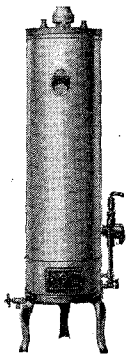


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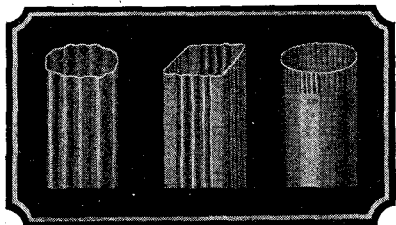
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

principle it constructs by its own initiative transmitted forms upon a narrow basis, and by a continual imitation of the adult arrives at the whole wealth of forms of inflection. This he considers intensely interesting, both from a psychological and from an evolutionary point of view. He remarks that if we imagine these facts concerning the growth of the faculty of language in the child to be magnified to the historic scale, we see that a similar principle, after its first appearance, impresses itself upon every language, constantly producing new phenomena, according to the genius of the tongue. He concludes:

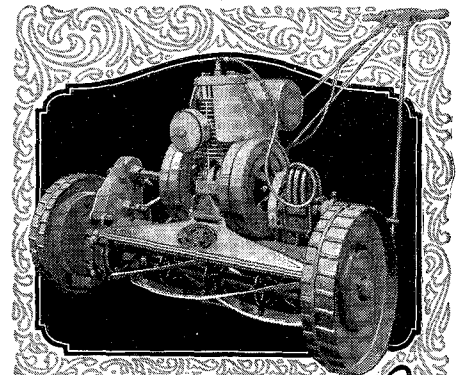
Such principles may become living and fruitful, but later they also die little by little. This is a fundamental fact which is readily explained by the modern psychological theories of thought. The birth and the life of the principle of inflection are facts which we may observe and follow directly upon the tongues of our children.

Since the loss of documents dealing with primitive and decisive phases of the history of human language is irreparable, it is only in the child that we can observe directly the first true formation of a language, beginning with its animal origins. On this basis alone can we attempt a well-founded reconstruction of what has been lost. That this enterprise, conducted with critical caution, is not devoid of promise, is what I have endeavored to demonstrate.

CHEMICALS IN BREAD

CHEMICAL substances are now quite commonly introduced into flour to improve it, either in appearance or in baking quality. The laws of various countries differ in the degree to which this is allowed. The matter has recently been reported on, after considerable study, by a British government commission, whose findings are discussed in an editorial article in *The Lancet* (London). The practise in question, we are told, so far as it obtains in Britain, has grown up entirely during the past twenty years, but is now wide-spread. We read:

The practise of bleaching arose, it appears, in response to the large demand among industrial and manual workers for a specially white flour. This type of addition may fairly be regarded as eye-wash, being directed simply to the production of an appearance and not of a quality, but in regard to the so-called improves the milling industry claims for them an enhancement of the natural baking qualities of the flour so as to yield what is regarded as a good loaf. Not all flours are capable of producing a loaf which rises well, is of a satisfactory texture, evenly aerated without large cavities or heavy streaks, and with thin, smooth, crisp, unbroken crust. Millers claim that the deficiency of any flour in the qualities necessary for making a good loaf can be remedied by appropriate chemical treatment, with the result that people are supplied with a pure loaf of better flavor.

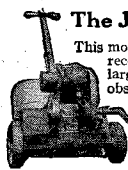


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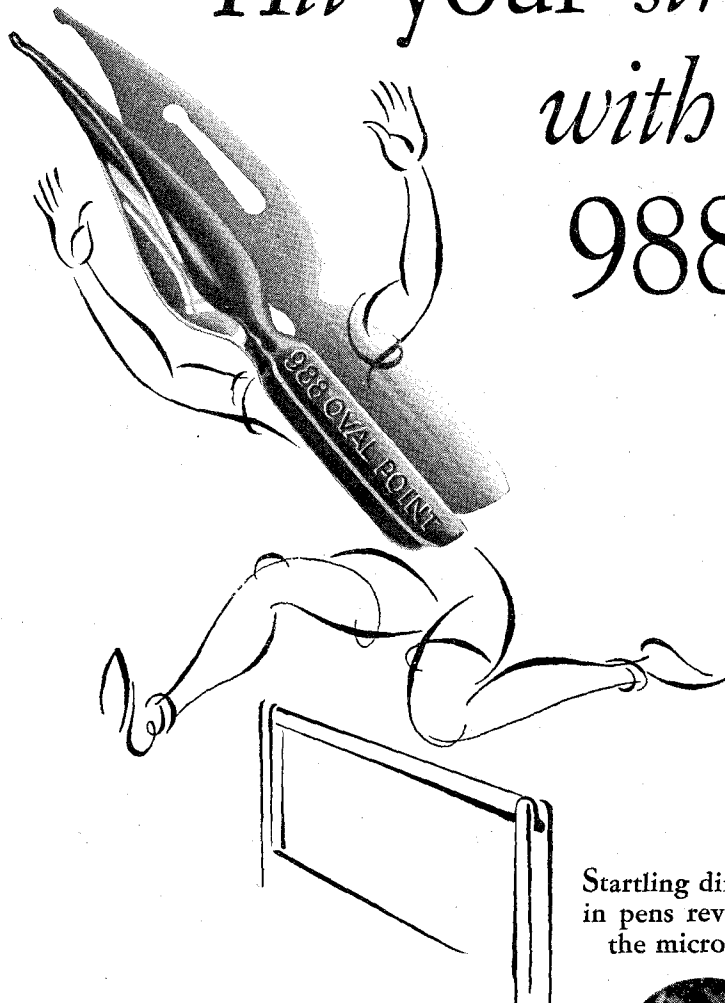
The number of chemical substances at present in use is quite small, the list comprising little more than nitrogen or benzol peroxid for bleaching, acid calcium or ammonium phosphate and persulfates for improving, and chlorin or nitrogen trichlorid for the dual purposes, known commonly as maturing. The Millers' Association have as the result of laboratory investigation developed widely the practise of building up blends of flour in which one unit makes good the defects of another, the chemical improver being brought in finally to correct any defect found in the baking test applied to the composite flour. The committee does not doubt that the use of improvers has been a valuable aid to home millers in competition with overseas supplies, and their employment enables the miller to use any supply of sound wheat available, taking advantage of whatever comes to hand and producing a standard flour at the lowest prices. This, it is admitted, may result in the more extended use of what millers call inferior wheats, altho it should be understood that this commercial inferiority does not imply a lesser nutritive value.

It has been difficult to demonstrate that the addition of minimal quantities of a foreign ingredient to any staple article of diet is deleterious. The view of the committee, frankly stated, is that flour should be a product of the milling of wheat, without the addition of any foreign substance, but after stating this principle, they were confronted at once with the difficulty that to insist upon it would be to waste supplies of wheat and to raise the price of flour. So long as a great demand exists for very white breads, they admit that some form of bleaching process must be permitted. Whatever may have been alleged to the contrary, the committee regards the majority of added substances as foreign to flour. They suggest that chlorin, besides combining with carotin to form a colorless addition compound, does also combine to some extent with the oil of flour, and may in so doing injure the nutritive value of the gluten. Direct experiments of feeding rats on flour treated with chlorin or nitrogen trichlorid were inconclusive, but they regard both chlorin, whether free or combined, and benzol peroxid as undesirable additions. They are not prepared to recommend the complete elimination of the bleaching agents and improvers now in use, but they think it should be made compulsory on manufacturers to declare to purchasers the precise ingredients of their wares, and equally compulsory on millers to inform their customers whether their flour has undergone a process of chemical bleaching or improving or both.

There are bakers, the committee states, who wish to know the nature of the materials they are using, and who want flour, and not a mixture of flour with something else.

Before proposing these very modest limitations on the liberty of the miller to add to flour what chemical substances he will, the committee had ascertained that in Australia and New Zealand the artificial bleaching of flour is prohibited, and bread may not contain any foreign mineral substance other than common salt. Switzerland also forbids bleaching. Canada has, however, recently recognized the practise of bleaching with a minimal amount of nitrogen peroxid if so stated when the flour is sold, and the United States of America, as well as Switzerland, have sanctioned the addition of limited amounts of unobjectionable salts serving solely as yeast nutrients.

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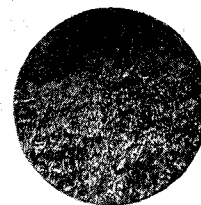
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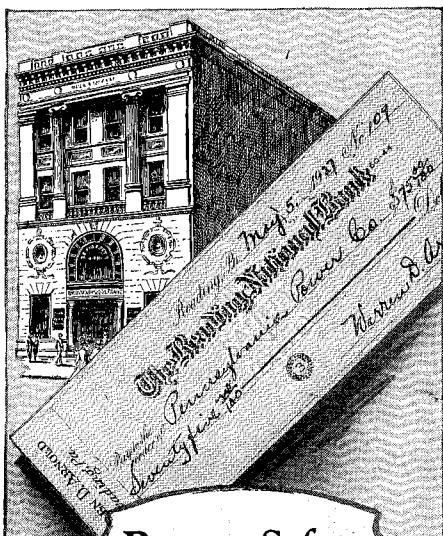
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INVESTMENTS ▽ AND ▽ FINANCE

BRITAIN'S BRIGHTENING FINANCIAL SKIES

NOTHING has happened for many months so cheering to British financial circles as the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. late in April, agree London contributors to our financial columns. Writers here find the new bank rate significant both as a sign of brighter days for English business and as another indication of world-wide easier credit conditions. It is generally believed that the fall of the money rates in Great Britain will stimulate trade both in England and elsewhere. As the financial editor of the *New York Evening Post* remarks: "British industry long has been in the doldrums and its restoration to a strong position would give new life to trade the world over." It is certainly significant, we are told by *The Brookmire Forecaster*, that only just before this rate reduction "the British Government should announce that it was canceling the reserve credit of \$300,000,000 in the United States which had been secured and maintained to stabilize sterling exchange and support the reestablishment of the currency on a gold basis." Another important factor in the British financial situation which adds to the general optimism was the repayment about the same time of \$165,000,000 by the Bank of France to the Bank of England. The English stock market, reports the *New York Evening Post's* correspondent, soon began to move forward from "the double effect of a lower bank rate and relief from the budget." We read on the financial page of the *New York Sun*:

In reducing the discount rate the Bank of England governors merely did their bit toward promoting that trade revival which is so necessary if the British are to pull through the year with the Churchill budget intact. The success of the budget will depend on trade, which already is beginning to recover from strike effects. Cheaper money will stimulate business and will at the same time enable the Treasurer to borrow more cheaply.

The meaning of the rate change is also discusst by the *New York Herald Tribune's* London financial correspondent:

Trade, industry and finance alike welcome the change, which is the first in seventeen months, for it is expected that it will provide great stimulus to every enterprise and will encourage purchases, thereby benefiting the export trade and indirectly aiding taxpayers by lowering the interest of the government loans.

Altho a lowering of the rate has long been hoped for the actual drop was not expected quite so soon. It comes at the psychological moment, since it coincides with a distinct revival of that confidence with which the year opened so expectantly, but which subsequently suffered a sharp reaction. The reduction marks the casting off by finance of the shackles of the coal

stoppage, which was mainly responsible for the maintenance of the 5 per cent. rate throughout last year.

Taken as a whole, the present financial situation is distinctly good, having taken a surprising turn for the better within the last two months. The gold reserve of the Bank of England is £152,244,000, which is more than £7,000,000 higher than it was a year ago and only £1,600,000 lower than the figure of two years ago when the gold standard was restored. A further justification for the decrease in the bank rate is the slump in British trade.

While this is slowly improving, it needs the assistance of the slightly lower interest rates which will follow the world trend of gold commodity prices, which have been falling during the last eighteen months.

Another favorable factor which may have contributed to the decision to lower the English rate was the repayment of the French loan, which strengthened the control of the Bank of England.

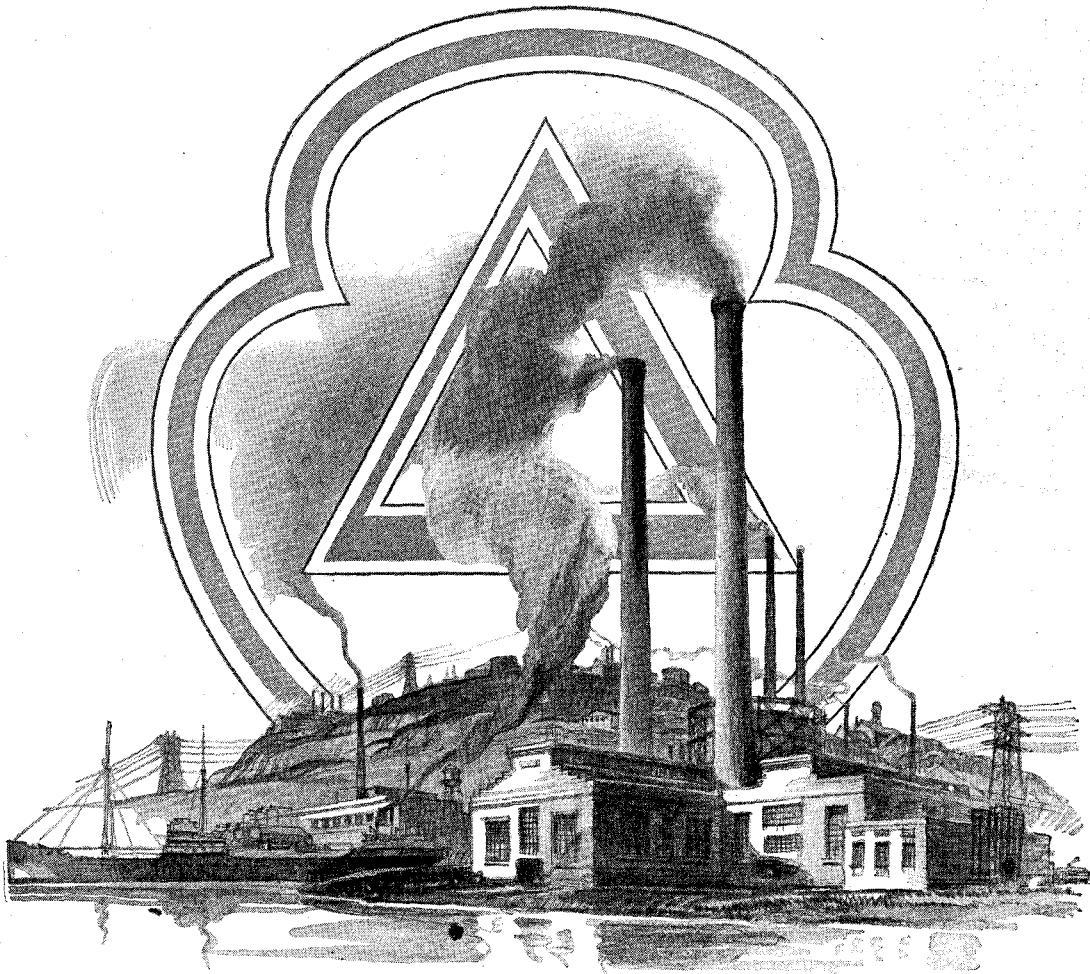
The rate reduction is characterized by the *Herald Tribune* editorially as "an artistic flourish appended to one of the finest chapters in England's financial history":

When Great Britain returned to gold in 1925 it was an open question whether the pound could be maintained on that basis. Outside help was deemed advisable, and this help was promptly and willingly extended by the United States. Two separate credits were established, one by the British Government and one by the Bank of England. The first of these was obtained from J. P. Morgan & Co. and amounted to \$100,000,000; the second, of \$200,000,000, was arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the participation of the other Reserve banks and approved by the Federal Reserve Board. The effect of these arrangements was to set up in this country what amounted to a huge gold reserve for Great Britain.

England has never had to make use of her American credits. The second line of financial defense has not been reached, for the first line, Britain's own resources and sound financial policies, has not been penetrated. Sterling exchange, after two years of the gold standard, is well above the gold shipment point. Despite a long and trying coal strike, despite falling revenues in some quarters and despite political difficulties at home and abroad, the pound is firmly intrenched behind a gold basis and no longer needs even the moral support of our own great gold reserves as represented by our international credits.

From another point of view the reduction of the London bank rate may be thought of as following the course of other European markets, says the *New York Times*:

Fall in open-market money rates and reduction of the official bank rates have been characteristic of the period. The Bank of France had lowered its rate from 7½ per cent. to 5 before the Bank of England acted, the German Reichsbank from 7 to 5; bank rates have been cut at



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

Vienna from 8 per cent. to 6, at Prague from 6 to 5, at Brussels from 7 to 6. For this noteworthy and very general movement there were various visible causes—solution of a critical problem of the currency at Paris and Brussels, slackening of trade activity in cities such as Vienna and Prague, inflow of foreign capital to Continental markets. But the essential fact was that, for the first time since the war, money rates on the European markets were nearly back to the pre-war figure.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEW BANKING LAW

NOW that the McFadden Act has been a law for some two months, its effects in the banking world are becoming evident and so far, according to *The American Banker*, they may be considered satisfactory. With National banks allowed to maintain branches (with certain restrictions) in States allowing branch banking, the impetus toward establishing more branches in the large cities was to be expected, but no tendency, observes the New York banking daily, has appeared as yet "to try to repeal any State laws prohibiting branch banking." It still remains to be seen, observes *The Coast Banker* (Los Angeles and San Francisco), "whether there is to be a demand for branch banking sufficient to induce States that now forbid branches to enact laws permitting branches." Coming back to what actually has taken place *The American Banker* reminds us that:

Two large State banks have already been influenced by the McFadden Act to nationalize. The Bank of Italy is now a National bank with the title of Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, and the Citizens & Southern Bank of Georgia has applied for a National charter and will shortly be a National bank. The decisions of these two banks to nationalize can be considered a marked success for the influence of the McFadden Act for bringing more banks into the National system. The Bank of Italy as it was when it came into the National system constituted the largest branch bank system in the United States. The Citizens & Southern Bank has five branches in cities outside of Savannah, Georgia, where its main office is. The five branches are located in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Athens and Valdosta.

The fact that these two banks should apply for National charters is extremely significant. Under Section 9 of the McFadden Act they are not permitted to establish any new branches outside of the city where their main office is located. Consequently their determination to become National banks would seem to indicate no further desire to extend the territory covered by their branches.

Since the passage of the McFadden Act the Controller has issued permission to banks for quite a number of new branches within their home cities. In the case of New Jersey, a new State is opened to branches, as the State Law allowing State bank branches was contingent upon the passage of the McFadden Act. In several

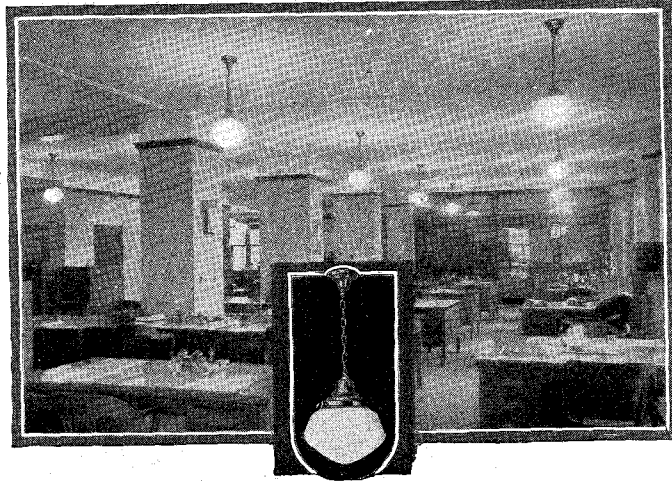
cities the passage of the McFadden Act has given a new impetus to branch banking, and where branch banking had been carried on only in a limited way the National banks are applying for permission to open a great many new branches.

In other ways banks are taking advantage of the new freedom given them under the new banking law. For instance, as *The Coast Banker* points out:

The Bank of Italy is the first of the National banks to split its stock into a lower par value. Until the McFadden bill became a law this action was impossible. By the antiquated law under which National banks were operating, the par value of national bank stock was fixed arbitrarily at \$100. One may be justified in surmising that the Bank of Italy would have remained a State bank had this provision been omitted from the McFadden bill.

A NEW CONCESSIONS POLICY FOR RUSSIA

THE Soviet Government has at times found itself confronted with "a condition, not a theory," and has had to surrender some of its Communist ideas for practical gains. The most important occasion of this kind was the inauguration of what is known as the "New Economic Policy" of 1921. This, as the Russian correspondent of *The Economic Review* (London) reminds us, "was a peasants' victory, and its chief aim was to open up a possibility for an increase of agricultural production; this has likewise had a great stimulating effect on trade, industry, and public finance." Now, we are told, the Soviet Government is in a similar position to that before 1921. "Lack of capital is the most characteristic feature of the present economic situation in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." In all branches of the country's economic life, but particularly in industry, "the problem of producing an entirely fresh plant and machinery is a question of life or death." Therefore, the Soviet Government must liberalize its policy regarding foreign concessions because: "so far the results of the Moscow Government's policy in respect of concessions have been as nothing; capital has been attracted to industry and to the development of the natural wealth of the country only on a very small scale; the concessions have only proved a disappointment to foreign capitalists, and the Government has only derived very small advantages from those concessions." Some years ago the Soviet Government published decrees recognizing the right of foreign concessionaires to control and sell their products, to employ paid workers, and to acquire machinery and factories as personal property. Still later, a Board of Concessions was appointed, and one of its members, A. Joffe, has, it seems, been giving the press some information about the new concessions policy which is said to be about ready for submission to the approval of the heads of the Government. Mr. Joffe points out that the United States



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Lasell Seminary	126 Woodland Road 103, Auburndale, Mass.
Lindenwood College	Box 727, St. Charles, Mo.
National Kindergarten and Elementary College	Box 72, 2770 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.
National Park Seminary	Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Posse-Nissen School	Box F, 779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
St. Margaret's School	Waterbury, Conn.
Frances Shimer School	Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Starrett School for Girls	Box 42, 4515 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Walnut Hill School	Natick, Mass.

Boys' Preparatory

Moses Brown School	Providence, R. I.
Kiskiminetas School for Boys	Box 933, Saltsburg, Pa.
Lake Placid Club School	Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
Peddie Institute	Box 5-P, Hightstown, N. J.

Summer Schools

University of Colorado	Dept. V, Boulder, Colo.
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Military Schools and Colleges

Georgia Military Academy	(Near Atlanta), College Park, Ga.
Kemper Military School	708 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
Staunton Military Academy	Box D, Staunton, Va.

Vocational and Professional

American College of Physical Education	Dept. L. D., 1619 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
The Bentley School of Accounting and Finance	921 Boylston St., Dept. A, Boston, Mass.
Bryant-Stratton College of Business Administration	Box L, Providence, R. I.
Chicago Normal School of Physical Education	Box 757, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
The Sargent School for Physical Education	Cambridge, Mass.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School	165 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Chicago Technical College	Dept. E-90, 118 East 26 St., Chicago, Ill.
Colorado School of Mines	Box T, Golden, Colo.
New Mexico School of Mines	Box P-4, Socorro, N. M.

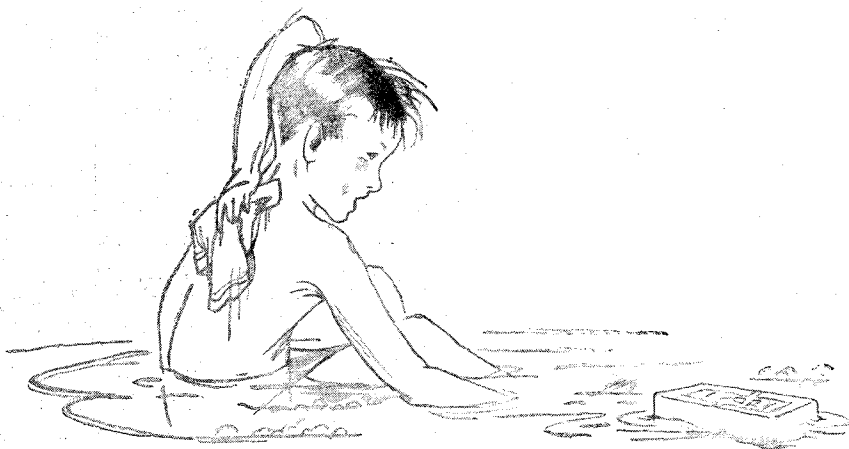
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

needs Russia as an outlet for her surplus capital, and European countries need Russia as a new outlet for their products. "The Soviet Government, therefore, expects that foreign capital will be looking more keenly than ever to Russia for concessions, and is ready to make the way easy for them." But *The Economic Review's* correspondent finds the Russian statement a little vague about the precise nature of the new policy. For one thing, there will be a plan laying down precisely what may form the objects of concessions to foreign capital. Furthermore, "in future no more small or casual concessions will be granted, but only big concessions the importance of which to the economic development to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is beyond doubt." But Mr. Joffe adds that henceforth concessions will be given only for a strictly economic object and not for propaganda purposes.

But whatever the details may be, the writer for the London weekly anticipates that "the new Soviet policy with regard to concessions will prove to be a fresh triumph for common sense over the Soviet régime." For Bolshevik leaders, we are told, realize that the results of their present concessions policy have been insignificant. Leaving out certain recent concessions like the Lena gold-fields and the Tchiatouri (Harriman) concessions, "the others have either failed or languish and have by no manner of means fulfilled the expectations of the concessionaires or the Soviet authorities; the only exceptions are a few forest and trade concessions." Some of the concessionaires whose contracts are broken are said to be Otto Wolff, Aschberg, Westinghouse, the International Harvester Company, Sinclair, the White Star Line, the Hamburg-American Line. The Wirth, Krupp and Nansen concessions are said to have been extremely disappointing. A Russian writer in the *Pravda* explains that some of the concessionaires were mere investigators, and others "speculators unworthy of confidence" or "capitalists who thought to get rich quickly by means of plunder." But these explanations strike the writer in *The Economic Review* "as being absolutely inadequate":

The general conditions, economic, legal and social, under which foreign capital had to carry on sufficiently explain the want of success which attended various attempts made by foreign capital to come and work the concessions obtained in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and it is against the whole of these conditions that the living forces of the country are now fighting. So long as these conditions remain unchanged it is futile to reckon on any substantial influx of foreign capital into Russia or on any paying results from the use of such capital. If it is to prove effective the new policy with regard to concessions must realize these changes.

CURRENT • EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 27.—The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Soviet elects its Presidium of twenty-seven members, headed by six Presidents, Michael Kalinin, Gregory Petrovski, Alexander Tehervakoff, Gasanfara Massabekoff, Netirbaj Aytakoff, and Faysulla Khodgacff.

April 28.—Twenty Chinese Communist agitators are executed by strangling in Peking.

April 29.—General Chiang Kai-shek, the moderate Chinese Nationalist leader, routs an army of 5,000 men led by General Chen-chien, one of the left wing Cantonese leaders.

April 30.—Maxim Litvinoff, acting Soviet Foreign Minister, announces that Soviet Russia will be represented at the International Economic Conference at Geneva this month by sixteen delegates.

A delegation of leading labor leaders urges President Calles of Mexico to punish all rebels and to expel from public office all recognized enemies of the Government.

May 3.—The Mexican Government reports several encounters between Federal troops and rebels in the States of Jalisco, Colima, and Sonora, in which one Federal general and a Yaqui Indian general, in addition to other officers on both sides, are killed.

DOMESTIC

April 27.—While evacuation from the St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes below New Orleans continues, Secretary Hoover appoints John M. Parker, former Governor of Louisiana, to organize and coordinate local committee and State agencies for relief in the threatened area outside the city.

Ex-Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, who had achieved literary fame by his biography of John Marshall, dies at his home in Indianapolis in his sixty-fifth year.

April 28.—Secretary Hoover warns that the Mississippi Valley flood will require more relief than had been indicated, and George E. Scott, in charge of national headquarters of the Red Cross, announces that the Red Cross has already a burden far exceeding its present appeal. Twelve people are drowned in the flood in Arkansas.

April 29.—Four naval fliers are killed when their airplane is struck by lightning and falls into the Chesapeake Bay near New Point Comfort, Virginia.

The Mississippi levee at Poydras is cut to relieve the pressure on New Orleans.

One hundred and sixteen war-ships of the United States Navy anchor in the Hudson River at New York, and are welcomed by Mayor Walker.

April 30.—More openings are blasted in the Mississippi levee near Poydras, Louisiana, and in southeast Arkansas thirty towns are menaced by the flood from the Arkansas River.

Twenty-four men are killed by an explosion in the New England Fuel and Transportation Company mine at

Everettville, West Virginia, and seventy men are entombed alive.

The Mexican archbishop and bishops expelled from Mexico and now in San Antonio, Texas, issue a statement denying that they are promoting armed rebellion in Mexico.

May 1.—Nine towns above New Orleans are threatened by the Mississippi flood, and the residents are ordered to evacuate. In an appeal broadcast over the radio, Secretary Hoover says the Mississippi flood is "the most dangerous our country has ever known in its history."

May 2.—The evacuation of two more towns in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, is ordered because of the threatened break in the Red River levee, making a total of thirteen towns ordered evacuated in two days. President Coolidge issues an appeal for \$5,000,000 more to aid the flood-sufferers.

The Virginia law providing for the sterilization of mental defectives is upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 3.—President Coolidge tells the delegates to the Third Pan-American Commercial Conference, in Washington, that, while America's first duty is to insure progress, freedom and prosperity at home, "an almost equal obligation requires us to exert our moral influence to assist all the peoples of the Pan-American Union to provide similar agencies for themselves."

A new break in the Mississippi River levee about twenty-five miles above Vicksburg imperils the lives of between 20,000 and 30,000 persons in northern Louisiana. An outbreak of typhoid fever is reported in the flood district in Arkansas.

Lieut.-Commander Hardy B. Page and Lieut. Russell V. Pollard, U. S. N., are killed when their plane crashes near Norfolk, Virginia.

Now Mamma Knows.—MOTHER—"Darling, you were awfully late last night. I'm afraid I'm dreadfully old-fashioned, but I should like to know where you go."

DAUGHTER—"Certainly, Mummy darling. I dined with—oh, well, you don't know him—and we went to several places I don't suppose you've been to, and we finished at a queer little club—I forget its name, but it's in a cellar somewhere in Soho. It's all right, isn't it, Mummy?"

MOTHER—"Of course, darling. It's only that I just like to know."—Punch.

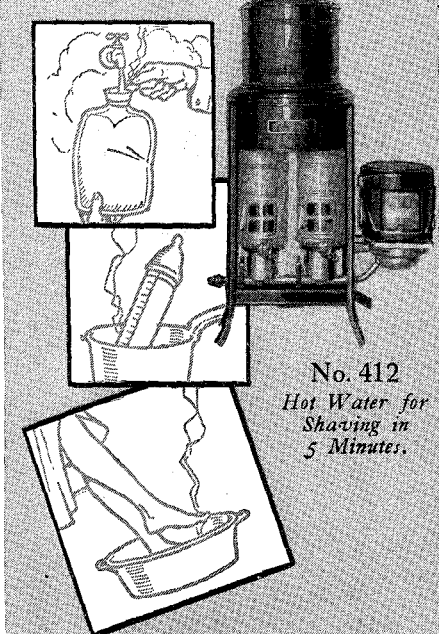
Gosh All Hemlock!—Paris arbiters of men's fashions have approved of a royal blue evening suit for men to be worn with pale blue crêpe de chine underwear, says a news item.

As we hitched up our one gallus with a nail and read this item we nearly swallowed our chewing tobacco.—Ohio State Journal.

Housing Problem.—"Thousands of corpses are burned, tens of thousands are homeless," says Arthur Brisbane, speaking of the Japanese earthquake. And, if you never have been a homeless corpse, you don't know what hard luck is.—Springfield Union.

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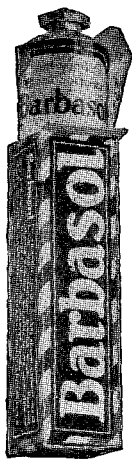
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

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All Loaded Up.—In New York bootleggers carry walking sticks, as well as professors of literature.—*Denver News-Times.*

Wholesale Surgery.—Officers of the Transcontinental Oil Company, the Mexican subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have been reopened.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Life's Darkest Moment.—SLIM—"When do you do your hardest work?"
FAT—"Before breakfast always."
SLIM—"What do you do?"
FAT—"Try to get outa bed."—*Boys' Life.*

Martyr to Duty.—CHUCK—"I thought you promised to save me some of that liquor you had."

WALLY—"I tried to, but it ate holes through everything I put it in and I finally had to drink it."—*Judge.*

Double Blessedness.—John Watson Alvord, engineer, who built the Hyde Park station of the Chicago waterworks system in 1880-4, obtained a license yesterday to marry Mrs. Lucy Fitkin, 42, and a widow.—*Chicago Daily Tribune.*

No Impediment.—Sent for a pint of beer by his father, a boy was told to take it back because there was so much sediment in it. The boy told the barman the beer contained too much element.

"Sediment, your father meant," said the barman, and the boy retorted, "I don't know what the element, but I know what he sediment."—*English paper.*

Caveman Stuff.—Mother sent little Harry to take his smaller sister safely to the kindergarten. He was back sooner than she expected.

"Well, dear," she said, "did you treat Mary like a little lady, as I asked you to?"

"Naw," replied the youngster disgustedly, "we canned that lady-and-gentleman stuff, an' I chased her most of the way."—*Boston Transcript.*

Spoiling a Jane.—Elmer, thirteen, was puzzled over the girl problem and discust it with his pal, Joe.

"I've walked to school with her three times," he told Joe, "and carried her books. I bought her ice-cream sodas twicet. Now, do you think I ought to kiss her?"

"Naw, you don't need to," Joe decided after a moment of deep thought. "You've done enough for that girl already."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Little Hatchet.—
I hereby state the man's in danger
Who greets me with, "You're quite a stranger!"

I give due warning to the party
Who tells me I am "looking hearty."

I'll say his days are brief and fleeting
Who mentions "Coon's Age" at our meeting.

And his allotted span is up
Who springs, "Since Hector was a pup."

But instantly prepare a bier
For him who chortles, "Look who's here!"
A. M. S., Jr., in *Life.*

How to Be a Methuselah.—Clothes hangers and shoe trees increase the life of their wearers.—*Denver News-Times.*

Canada a Monarchy.—Mr. Hicks is an authority both on labor problems and European conditions. He has been assistant minister to Premier MacKenzie, King of Canada.—*Wesleyan Argus.*

Ancient Accelerator.—"Times sure have changed, haven't they?"

"I'll say. Why, I can remember when a rusty nail was considered the most dangerous thing to step on."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Gross Flattery.—Testimony was begun to-day in the trial of these twenty-six individuals and two corporations for the presentation of the play "Sex," which has been characterized as immortal.—*New York Evening World.*

Triumph of Standardization.—"Yeah," said the flapper tourist after she had been ushered through room after room of the magnificent palace at Versailles. "It's pretty nifty, all right. What picture they got showing here this week?"—*Life.*

Joined.—
He said he could drink it
Or leave it alone.
Now his name adorns
A graveyard stone.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

Twin Souls.—SPIETH—"Yeah, he and I are old bunk mates."

FRIEND—"What! Were you roommates at college?"

SPETH—"No, I mean we believe the same kind of bunk."—*Reflector.*

High Cost of Ignorance.—SENIOR—"What will it cost me to have my car fixt?"
GARAGEMAN—"What's the matter with it?"

SENIOR—"I don't know."
GARAGEMAN—"Fifty-two dollars and sixty cents."—*Yale Record.*

Quaker Meeting.—The election was one of the quietest in Chicago history. Theft of one ballot-box, dynamiting of two places used as Democratic headquarters, destruction by fire of a negro church under mysterious circumstances, and the firing of a few shots were the only untoward incidents reported.—*Kansas City Star.*

Handy Test Tube.—The professor, a noted botanist, gave instructions for a dish of mushrooms, which he had gathered himself, to be cooked for dinner expressly for his wife. The latter, who was particularly fond of them, was highly delighted at her husband's thought on her behalf and thanked him with much gusto. At breakfast next morning he greeted her anxiously. "Sleep all right?" he inquired. "Splendidly," she answered. "Not sick at all—no pains," he persisted. "Why, of course not, dear," she responded in surprise. "Hurrah then," exclaimed the professor. "I have discovered another species of mushroom that isn't poisonous."—*The Tatler (London).*